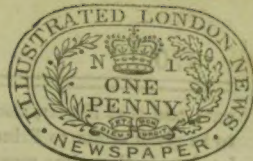


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

WHETHER there shall be peace or war in Europe depends at this moment upon the merest accident. The Emperor of Austria, goaded by Sardinia—an enemy of whom his armies would speedily make short work if a greater than the King of Sardinia were not behind—may refuse to be any longer made a “playball” of. He is reported to have used that identical expression after a council of war which debated from ten o'clock at night until four in the morning. Even should he hold back, the temper, the digestion, or the matured purpose of another Potentate as mighty as himself may have rendered all further negotiations impossible, and committed Europe to the long-foreseen and often-predicted war of which no one can foretell or predict the course or the conclusion.

The people of England, as impartial observers, know upon whom to fix the blame of all the calamities that will ensue. If the sword be drawn for the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, upon the head of the Emperor of the French the guilt will lie. And, to a certain extent also, the guilt will be shared by the statesmen of this country who had the conduct of the Crimean war, and who might have settled this business of Italy before or during the Conferences of Vienna if they had had courage and sagacity, or been so far worthy of their high position as to have seen and understood that a peace which settled nothing was the certain prelude to future war.

The Italian question, that seems so complicated, is in reality an exceedingly simple one. Austria is in possession of Lombardy and Venice by virtue of a solemn treaty to

which all the great Powers of Europe were parties. But, unfortunately, while she remains in possession of those provinces which ought never to have been given to her—where the people hate her with an intensity of hatred such as Italians only can feel—it is impossible to expect either good government, peace, or tranquillity in any part of the peninsula. To Austria herself the possession of Lombardy and Venice is a costly evil, and a perpetual source of irritation; but it was not to be expected that so great a Power would consent to be driven out of her legal dominions, by internal treason or by foreign aggression, to please either the King of Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetians or the Emperor of the French. But at the time of the Crimean war—the time when, if England had been wise and France had been



“THE LAST PRAYER.”—BY TASSAERT.—IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 386.



“THE CUT FINGER.”—BY EDOUARD FRERE.—IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 386.

really desirous of a satisfactory readjustment of the European system—Austria was prepared to give up her Italian provinces for an equivalent. That equivalent was Moldavia and Wallachia, which yield but a nominal allegiance to the Sultan, and which seem to belong as naturally to the Power that possesses the Upper Danube as the counties of Kent and Essex to the Power that possesses Middlesex. Had that equivalent been offered by France and England, Austria would have renounced Lombardy and Venice, and gone heart and soul, and with a fresh and eager army of five hundred thousand men, into the war against Russia. The result, after a time, would have been a real peace, and not the hollow truce with which Europe has since been deluded. The only sufferer by the arrangement would have been the Sultan, and he would have been but too glad to have received for his purely

nominal sovereignty the solatium of two or three millions sterling from the Allied Powers, Austria included. Russia would, perhaps, have felt herself aggrieved; but Russia would have been in the position of the conquered party who had brought on the war, and her remonstrances would have been entitled to no weight. Far better for Europe that Austria should have had those provinces upon the terms we have indicated than that they should fall into the clutch of Russia, as they now must, sooner or later.

But this arrangement was not made. The golden opportunity was lost. British statesmen were ignorant, apathetic, or perverse, and played the game, not of Great Britain, but of their ally of France. We now see the result. The Italian question has become more exasperating than the Turkish one; and a peace patched up without a solid foundation on which to rest is, even as we write, vanishing into the dead past.

It is both possible and probable that the war might have been averted for two or three years, or perhaps for a longer period, if the King of Sardinia and the Sardinian people contented with their own position and their own liberty, had not chosen to make themselves the representatives and the spokesmen of all Italy. In this capacity they have goaded the Emperor of Austria, threatened his power, imperilled the honour of his arms, and forced him to double and treble his foreign legions on Italian soil. In this policy they have been aided and abetted by the Emperor of the French—not because he desires to befriend or aggrandise Sardinia; not because he cares one straw, or the shadow of a straw, for the liberty or the independence of the Italians, but for ulterior purposes of his own ambition, and that the son of Napoleon III., like the son of Napoleon I., may be “King of Rome;” that the Napoleonic idea may be wrought



out; and that Naples, also, may become an appanage of France, to be given either to Prince Napoleon, or to Prince Murat—then he alone is the prime mover of the whole evil.

Attempts may be made to disguise the truth; but this is the real state of the case. If it be not, we shall yet have peace. The answer of Sardinia to the request of the British Government—though it puts forward on the part of Sardinia pretensions that are ridiculously large, when we consider what Sardinia really is, and by what stretch of courtesy she is permitted to take part at all in the councils of the great Powers—might afford a basis for the pacification of Italy, if there be no *arrière pensée* either on the part of Sardinia herself or on that of her patron the French Emperor.

But, whatever may happen, the policy of this country is clear and straight and easily understood. If ambitious Potentates will fight—and if the Emperor of Austria will accept, or, what seems to be more probable, if he will commence, the battle—Great Britain, armed and ready for all contingencies, will hold aloof, and at the right moment lend all her weight and influence to re-arrange the affairs of Italy, and perhaps of some greater countries and dominions that may be weakened or shattered in the struggle. The combat will widen as it runs; and Austria, who in ordinary times, and on ordinary occasions, is not beloved in Germany, will find friends and allies in every part of the Germanic Confederation, if she incur any serious risk in the conflict with her great antagonist.

But as long as the blow is not struck we shall continue to hope that prudent councils may even yet prevail; that the Emperor of Austria, intrenched in his right, will wait to be attacked; and that Napoleon III.—who has more to lose by war, should it go against him, and less to win than his antagonist—will yet justify his own promise, that his Empire meant peace. Surrounded with difficulties as the Italian question most undoubtedly is, two-thirds of those difficulties would disappear if Sardinia and France would cease to pursue personal and dynastic objects. Austria requires Sardinia to disarm—a request which is clearly unreasonable; France requires both Austria and Sardinia to disarm—a request which is quite as unreasonable, and would leave France the lord of Europe. And what does Common Sense require? That Austria, Sardinia, and France shall all three simultaneously disarm. In this last-mentioned case—should the three Powers have wisdom enough to act upon the recommendation—the Congress might yet be summoned, and find a means of doing justice to the Italians without doing injustice to Austria. To understand the case thoroughly we should always remember that Austria is one of the greatest Powers of Europe, and that she must be treated as becomes her strength as well as her honour.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

Each successive post, and frequently the same post, from France brings conflicting rumours relative to the one great question of the day—peace or war. To strike the balance of these contradictory reports, or to sift the few grains of wheat which may be mixed up with the chaff, would be a difficult, if not an impossible, task. All that can be done in these columns is to give a few of the opinions of the French press, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions, till Time shall have unravelled the tangled skein. We begin with the pleasantest of these *on dits*, holding out hopes of peace.

The *Pays* of Monday evening states that, if the information it has received be correct, the difficulties which obstructed the assembling of the Congress are definitively removed. The Powers are said to have agreed upon the conditions under which they will disarm simultaneously, and thereupon Austria had given in her adhesion to the Congress, which would meet in a few days. The *Pays* publishes this news under reservation, but believes it to be correct.

The *Patrie*, supposed to be semi-official, says:—

France will have no change to make in her conduct. She has not armed; she will not arm. She will persist in her attitude, as far removed from menace as from imprudence. She will bring to the Congress the most loyal desire for peace, and she has no pretension to present herself there with her hand on her sword-guard. There will be always time to put her hand on that when it becomes necessary. But Austria and Piedmont are not in the same situation. If Austria wishes to recall from Italy the army she has concentrated there, Piedmont will certainly not refuse to withdraw from the Ticino. We are convinced that France would agree with Europe to give her this advice. But if there be at Vienna pretensions incompatible with the security of Europe and the dignity of France; if Austria means that the general disarmament which she proposes is to have for its consequence the maintenance of the *status quo* in Italy; if, in a word, she will not disarm but on condition of evading, and not of resolving, the imperious difficulties of the present situation, then we can only see in this incident the extreme resource of a cause already very bad, and not count that France will be the dupe of it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—

The garrison of Paris appears to be under a severe course of "training," as the various regiments are kept in wind by long military promenades each day. The Foreign Legion has just disembarked at Marseilles from Algiers. It will be put on a more enlarged footing and thrown open to all comers. To-day a new camp is spoken of, about to be formed at Avignon. This point on the Rhone is the converging spot where all the railways from Bordeaux, Narbonne, Toulouse, Montpellier, and Nîmes, meet the great line from Lyons, and the garrisons in the south of France can be called up at an emergency.

The same correspondent, who has never hoped anything from the Congress, says—"Your new Parliament will meet to read war bulletins, not to discuss the Italian question;" and thus describes the forces of France gathering between the Rhine and the Alps:—

At Antilles, on the Var, there are 12,000; at Grenoble, on the Isère, 40,000; at Valence, 30,000; at Lyons, 50,000; at Besançon, 20,000. At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and material, and out of the 80,000 in Algiers it is positively true that 50,000 are expected to be draughted into Italy. . . . From Rennes this week an artillery regiment *dépôt* came up to Paris in two hours, comprising four chief officers, 228 subalterns and men, and 186 horses and the guns, occupying thirty special waggons on the rail. Six days are now all that the army require to change quarters from the left bank of the Rhone to the brink of the Ticino. . . . I learn just now that the 52nd and 73rd Regiments of the Line (Paris garrison) have got the route Alpwards; also the 85th and 86th, and the 6th battalion of infantry Chasseurs quartered here.

Descending to the consideration of the ordinary affairs of life, we find that an Art-Union, in connection with the Paris Exhibition of Works of Fine Arts, is being organised, the Count de Morny president: the subscription is to be, but one franc. The Emperor sent for particulars of the working of the London Art-Union some time ago. The jury have rejected an immense number of works submitted for exhibition.

*Galignani* states that the chapel in the Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, has been obtained for the British Government by the Lord Bishop of London, acting on behalf of the Continental Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society. A deputation from England will visit Paris to confer with the English residents in order to secure the reopening of the chapel with as little delay as possible.

The Conference on the Danubian affairs, in its sitting of Wednesday, recognised the election of Prince Couza, reserving, however, all questions respecting national rights.

##### SARDINIA.

A despatch from Count de Cavour to the Marquis d'Azeglio Sardinian Envoy to the British Court has been published. In this

document, which is dated the 21st ult., and which has been communicated to Lord Malmesbury, M. de Cavour declares that Sardinia has no objection to make against the meeting of a Congress for the purpose of considering the Italian question. But he maintains that Piedmont ought to be represented in the Congress, because "Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided; she has already raised her voice in their favour at the Congress of Paris, and that voice was not only listened to by the most enlightened Governments of Europe, but it has succeeded in calming vexations andangers ready to burst forth; it has disarmed revolution, substituting for it the regular and legal action of diplomacy." The memorandum which the Sardinian Cabinet has already communicated to Lord Malmesbury shows its views respecting the questions to be considered; and M. de Cavour hopes that the English Government will see the propriety of admitting Sardinia to the Congress proposed by Russia.

##### AUSTRIA.

On Saturday last the *Times* startled London by publishing what it called "an alarming telegram":—

VIENNA, Friday Evening.

The long-expected crisis is at hand. A corps of 50,000 men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow and on following days. Another corps of 60,000 men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of 70,000 men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserves of the army of Italy, and of the army corps about to leave this city, have been called in.

A telegram from Trieste also brought the ominous announcement that the transport of goods on the railway between Trieste and Vienna would be discontinued from the 13th to the 28th inst., of course for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of troops and military stores to Italy. The gloom cast by these announcements was, however, somewhat lightened by information that the semi-official Austrian correspondence (*Oestreichische Correspondenz*) of Tuesday published an article, of which the following is a summary:—

Austria has given undeniable proof of her love of peace by the manner in which she met Lord Cowley's mission, and afterwards by accepting the proposals for a Congress. Willingly would Austria make sacrifices in order to preserve peace, but she cannot do so merely to grant others delay before the commencement of war. The disarming of Piedmont has been stated as a preliminary condition, which condition was supported by England; whilst Austria, on the other hand, proposed a general disarming as the first act of the Congress, thereby adding a fifth preliminary point to those already proposed. France did not think it possible to make Piedmont disarm alone, and Austria thereupon proposed a general disarming before the Congress began, in order to ensure essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace.

The article concludes thus:—"How could it be thought possible that Austria would join the Congress, unless substantial proofs were given that the spirit which actuates her prevails also in all the other Cabinets?"

The *Post* understands that the English Government has received from Austria the assurance that the Cabinet of Vienna no longer insists on the disarming of Piedmont as a necessary preliminary to the Congress.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Archduke Albrecht of Austria arrived on Tuesday at Berlin, and was received with much distinction.

On the following day the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha arrived at Berlin. His Royal Highness was to leave at the end of the week for London, to be present at the confirmation of the Princess Alice.

The official Prussian Gazette (*Preussische Zeitung*) published on Monday a leading article, of which the following is a summary:—

During the last few days uneasiness has taken possession of the public mind at the news that the assembling of the Congress has again become doubtful. The anticipation of a near and dangerous crisis, which that news announces, has increased public fears. Without wishing to maintain the groundlessness of the intelligence, we nevertheless believe ourselves permitted to assume that, in spite of the serious turn affairs have taken, the efforts of the mediating Powers are not yet to be regarded as terminated; and, indeed, a step of a mediatorial nature has just been taken by the Prussian Government. Keeping in view the repeated declarations of France of a peaceful tendency, the hope still remains that mediation in the impending difficult questions may possibly be proceeded with. In the meantime the country, with provident regard for coming emergencies, may be strong in the consciousness that, above all things, its Government has, during the negotiations for mediation, neglected no steps which could enable Prussia to fulfil the duties imposed upon her by her position towards Germany and Europe. Government may hope to meet with the confidence of the country, and may entertain the expectation of finding on the part of her German Federal allies a similar confidence, animated by similar endeavours.

##### SPAIN.

The organs of the Government assert that there is no truth in the report which was current that General de la Concha (Marquis del Duero) intended to resign the Presidency of the Senate. It is stated that M. Estaban Collantes intends to reserve his defence to the charge of speculation brought against him until he shall appear before the Senate. He has chosen for his counsel M. Cortina, an ex-Minister of the Progressist party, who has abandoned politics for the bar, and is highly distinguished as an advocate.

##### RUSSIA.

The *Czas* gives the following explanation of the new financial operation decided on by the Russian Government:—"Russia, in addition to the loan just contracted in England, has opened a new one in the interior by means of a voluntary subscription. The object of this operation is, not only to procure funds by voluntary subscriptions, but by the consolidation of the Russian floating debt, which is 900,000,000 roubles. The Treasury only pays at present three per cent for its floating debt, and it lends on real property at five per cent. It now proposes to its creditors of the floating debt to convert their securities which are reimbursable into bonds not reimbursable at four per cent and transferable at will. However, this consolidation of the floating debt is not forced, and it leaves full liberty to the holders of securities."

##### CANADA.

We learn from a Montreal paper that the great centre span of the Victoria-bridge has been completed, and that the event was celebrated with a grand display of flags. Fifteen tubes are already in position. The completion of the bridge, together with the line to Sarnia, and extensive wharfage at Quebec, will drive the few remaining steam-boats on Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, where they can work with the railways instead of competing against them. The weather continues mild, and the snow is fast disappearing. Crossing still goes on at Longueuil, but the ice is very bad, and may break up at any moment. Opposite the city there is no crossing.

##### UNITED STATES.

The *Weser* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday: she left New York on the 2nd inst. There is little intelligence of interest.

From Washington we learn that a bill authorising a loan of two and a half million dollars to pay the floating debt was reported in the Senate, and a third reading ordered.

President Buchanan is said to be indignant at Sir W. Gore Ouseley's negotiations in Nicaragua, which are alleged to be inconsistent with the understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

Advices from Naples state that the malady of King Ferdinand has so far increased that he will not, it is believed, outlive the present week. A despatch from Rome announces that the railway to Civita Vecchia was to be opened to the public on Thursday.

One-and-twenty shocks of earthquake were felt at Sienna on Tuesday. The populace quitted the town; but no accident happened.

We learn from Copenhagen that Prince Christian of Denmark has been made Inspector-General of all the Danish cavalry.

The Russian Government has ordered a sculptor named Pimenoff to execute statues of Admirals Lazareff, Kornoff, Nachimoff, and Istomina, killed at the siege of Sebastopol. The statues are to be placed in that town.

The newly-born daughter of Prince Danilo, of Montenegro has been christened by the names of Alexandra Eugenia, and a present of 50,000 florins, arising from the "voluntary contributions" of the Montenegrins and of the relatives and allies of her family, has been given her.

According to advices received from Cochin China the French squadron and expeditionary corps had quitted their station, leaving, however, a party of occupation, who had been attacked by the Cochin Chinese with a loss of 200 men on the French side. Rich gold-mines had been discovered at Tonquin.

##### INDIA.

An official dispatch from Calcutta gives the following account of the state of affairs in India to March 8:—

OUDE.—All is quiet in Oude. The force under Brigadier Horsford recrossed the Nepal frontier, and encamped on the Raptée. A portion of the troops has subsequently marched for summer quarters. The rebels under the Nana and the Begum have crossed the River Gunduck within the Nepal frontier, apparently with the intention of moving eastward. The last returns from Lucknow show that 938 forts have been entirely destroyed, or are under process of demolition, and that 389 cannon and 1,055,889 arms of all sorts have been collected. About 6000 sepoys have surrendered in Oude under the terms of her Majesty's proclamation.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—It is reported that Tania Topee, under the name of Ram Singh, left the rebel camp near Bikaner, and, with ten leading men and 300 followers, joined Rajah Maun Sing at Narwar, in Scindia's territory. It is supposed that he intends making for Jaloun, in Bundelcund. The main body of the rebels, under Feroze Shah, the Rao, and the Nawab of Cummorah, were, by last accounts, making for the jungles of Banswarra. They have been beaten back from the Jephies Pass, with the loss of one of their leaders, by a guard of the Mairwarra battalion. They are said to number about 3000, including camp followers. Brigadier Somerset is in close pursuit, and overtures of surrender have been made to him on the part of some of the rebel leaders. Three hundred rebel cavalry, under Paezoor Allee, the principal officer of Feroze Shah, surrendered at Simput on the 27th of February.

BUNDELCUND AND REWA.—A band of rebels under Furzund Allee and Runmust Singh surprised at Etwah the camp of three railway engineers who were employed in surveying the Jubbulpore line. Two of them, Messrs. Evans and Limmel, were killed. The third, Mr. Campbell, escaped to Manickpore. General Whitlock has sent out three columns from Nagode against these rebels, and a fourth is in pursuit of them from Banda.

There is nothing of importance to communicate from the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Bengal.

##### CHINA.

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated February the 26th, gives us the following particulars:—"Lord Elgin is here, having returned on the 22nd inst. from Hainan, where he went in her Majesty's steamer *Furious*; but, in consequence of rough weather and the want of a pilot, or proper charts, she did not enter any port. Her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne* left for Singapore on the 20th inst. to meet the Hon. Frederick Bruce; and we believe Lord Elgin will probably join him at Singapore, on his way home. Her Majesty's steamer *Hornet* left for England on the 23rd inst. A large expedition started from Canton on the 16th inst. up the western branch of the river, and by last accounts they were about sixty miles distant. His Excellency Baron Gros is still here."

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.—He is seated in his shirt sleeves which he uses as blotting-books, smoking cheroots. One man is pulling the punkah, another is whisking the flies from his honour's vicinity with a horsehair tail. Before him is a table covered with papers, petitions, a book or two, reviews, English journals, envelope-cases, desk, stationery, and a world of nicknacks—"Regulations" appal you on the back of tremendous-looking tomes like those on the lower shelves of the Temple library, and there are Digests, and Blackstones, Reports, Cases, and Acts, in superabundance on shelf and table. If there's one there are eight or nine natives at work in that room. They are on their haunches working away at petitions, writing orders, or snuffing through some document in a monotonous drawl, to which the Sahib, with an intense admiration of the splendid ash on his cigar, is trying to look as if he was listening. He is a fine fellow, that Sahib—brave, and good, and wise—full of high purpose—a scholar and a gentleman—a little gone in the liver, may be so that its end is polarised, and points steadily westward—"Furlough to England," and overdone with work, but conscientious in his labours as man can be, versed in settlements, revenues, and regulations, and revolts—for did he not settle in Begpore? did he not collect the arrears from the fighting Pilliloolis? has he not published notes of cases decided in the Sudder? and did he not, single-handed, rush in on Fuzlalla in his cave, and drag the robber out by the head? and did he not, with a revolver and a horsewhip, completely crush that Moulvie of some place or other who tried to pull off the monkey's tail in the temple of Rampore? A servant comes in with a message and a roll of paper—the former is heard, the latter glanced at and tossed aside, and the words "Let him wait" are uttered. "Well, and as you were saying,"—"Oh! pray don't mind me, I can go; who is it?" "Oh! nobody—be gone wait. It's only that confounded Rana who's bothering about his allowance. Not that he's a bad sort of chap, you know, and that the Government haven't treated him shamefully; but I really cannot be bothered with him now. He can wait." Thus the Rana sits patient in some antechamber, chewing betel and the cud of bitter fancy. When he is admitted he is asked to sit down in a chair, and is received civilly; but he sees his visit is a bore, and the Sahib is very much relieved when the unprofitable interview is ended. Bowing, salaaming, and forehead-thumping on every side, truth nowhere. It is hard for one to live in such a scene without contracting a little hardness and hauteur.—*Mr. Russell's Letter from Lucknow.*

WILLS.—The will and six codicils of Abel Smith, Esq., banker, of Lombard-street, and of Woodhall, Herts, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, London, on the 9th of April, by two of the executors—namely, Abel Smith and Robert Smith, Esqrs., the sons; power reserved to Samuel George Smith and Henry Smith, Esqrs., the brothers. The personality was sworn under £400,000. The will is dated the 28th of June, 1848, and the sixth and last codicil on the 14th of February, 1859. Mr. Smith died on the 23rd of the same month. The documents are of considerable length. Mr. Smith has bequeathed to his wife her jewellery and other ornaments absolutely; and the diamonds which were her mother's he wishes to remain in the family with the estates. He leaves her the furniture, linen, books, china, and plate that she may select to the amount of £1000, with an immediate legacy of £1000, £2000 a year, and residence, with carriage and horses. He has bequeathed to each son a legacy of £20,000. The entailed Hertfordshire estates descend to the eldest son, who has bequeathed to him all the other estates of his father in that county, and the estates in London and Middlesex. Mr. Smith bequeaths to his son Robert his estates in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, and leaves to him all his share and interest in the banking establishments. He has bequeathed to his son Philip his estates in Buckinghamshire; and to his son Alfred his estates in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Leicester, with a sum of £10,000. To his daughter Caroline, wife of Robert Hanbury, jun., Esq., M.P., and to his other daughters, each £30,000, but to his daughter Elizabeth Frances £15,000; to each of his clerks a legacy of £10; a legacy to each of his household, including his steward and the governess; and to each servant, male and female, gardeners, coachmen, and farming labourers, according to length of service. To the Hertfordshire Infirmary he leaves £100. The residue he leaves to his eldest son.

The will of William Pritchard, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and formerly of No. 22, Kensington Park Gardens, but late of No. 5, The Cedars, Putney, High Balif of Southwark, was proved in the principal registry in London, on the 5th of April, by Ruth Anne Pritchard, widow, the relict, and sole executrix. The personal property is sworn under £7000. The will is dated the 5th of August, 1856, and is in the testator's handwriting, commencing with an allusion to a deed of covenant entered into with his son and partner, William Tarn Pritchard, in the year 1848. He bequeaths two policies on his life in the Mutual and one in the Law Life Assurance Societies to trustees in trust to invest the proceeds and bonuses on good security, and the dividends or interest therefrom to be applied by his executrix for the benefit and support of herself and younger children; and, upon her decease, one moiety of such principal sum so invested to be given to his daughter Ellen, the wife of the Rev. W. Calvert, and the other moiety to his daughter Emily Sarah Pritchard, for their sole and separate use; and, on their dying without children, their share to be divided equally among those of his ten children surviving or their issue. The residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves to his wife, at her discretion, for the maintenance and support of herself and such of her children as may require it.

The will of Francis Smedley, Esq., of Grove Lodge, Regent's Park, High Balif of Westminster, was proved in the principal registry of London on the 24th of March, by Francis Sarah Smedley, widow, the relict, and Francis Edward Smedley, Esq., the son, the personality sworn under £120,000. He has bequeathed his residence, with the furniture, plate, books, china, linen, carriages, horses, stabling, &c., to his wife for her life, with £1500 a year and a legacy of £10,000, and £300 for immediate use. Leaves his niece, Menella Butte Smedley, £250 a year; his niece, Mrs. Hart, £150 a year; his nephew, Edward Hume Smedley, £150 a year; and legacies to his other nephews and nieces, and to his two sisters and his sister-in-law and a godson. The real estate and residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son, Francis Edward Smedley.

LADY POLWARTH died at Nice on the 2nd inst., after a lengthened illness.

SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL died suddenly on Friday week at Aghada Hall, his seat in the county of Cork, from disease of the heart.

The 1st battalion of the 15th Foot, stationed at Portsmouth, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed from that garrison to the Channel Islands. An order has also arrived at Sheerness to send all the artillery now in barracks there to the Channel Islands.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

POLITICAL disarrangement at home, and expectation of the voice of the war trumpets from abroad,—such are the conditions of the week.

It is now officially announced that in a few days the Palmerston Parliament (as it may hereafter for convenience sake be known) will be at an end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resolutely declined to state in the House the exact day fixed for dissolution, but intimated, in reply to Lord Palmerston and Sir George Grey, that the prorogation would take place on Tuesday, and the final ceremony as soon afterwards as was compatible with public convenience. Later, an authorised statement in completion of the announcement has been made. This, therefore, will have been the shortest Parliament which has been called into life and destroyed for many years past. King William IV.'s last Parliament, terminated by the accession of our Queen, was two years and three months old; the no-confidence vote, carried by a majority of one, by Sir Robert Peel, produced a dissolution in May, 1841, Parliament having sat upwards of three years and a half; the second Victoria Parliament sat nearly six years; the third, four years and a half; the fourth, four years and four months. The now expiring House met in May, 1857. Will the next be a long one, or will it die by suicide, consequent on the passing a Reform Bill, as happened to its ancestor in 1832?

War clouds grow a shade darker, and then a shade lighter, and hopes and hopelessness are alternately manifested by the peoples who have not yet learned the great lesson that

War's a game that, were their subjects wise,  
Kings should not play at. Nations would do well  
To wrench the truncheons from those puny hands.

The vast armaments of Austria, spread over her heterogeneous dominions, and her outposts, are all but in Sardinia; and France, declining to disarm, "because she has never armed," is rapidly completing her arrangements for closing with the German foe almost as soon as the spear shall have been thrown. The faith that a Congress may be the priest to throw himself between the war and the victims, and "stay the plague," is not destroyed, and while we write would seem to have some better foundation than it had a few days since. But the Powers seem, to less sanguine eyes, to have resolved on a struggle, and it may have begun before these lines are read. The very few miles of ground lying between the enemies scarcely amount to a separation, as the map will show. The tigers of war have approached each other stealthily and growlingly, not with fierce springs, but in a deadlier way, as if resolved that with the first close there shall be fangs at throats and talons at hearts. And this is the nineteenth century of Christianity! Evidently, as the Laureate writes,

There's something in this world Amiss,  
Shall be unriddled by and by.

Election addresses present their usual and inevitable monotony, and the statements of party electioneers, in their accounts from the various scenes of conflict, give us no very clear insight into the chances of the coming strife, but make it quite certain that, if every gentleman is elected whose return is now assured to his friends, the new House will consist of upwards of a thousand members, and Sir Charles Barry will have to double the size of the Chamber. We should regret this for constitutional reasons, and also because it might take the architect, and the bellhanger, and the clockfixer, and the rest of the dawdlers, from the duties which have engrossed them for so many months at the clock-tower, and which they discharge so very much to the satisfaction of the metropolis. We wonder, by the way, whether it will be possible, by the superhuman exertions of Sir Charles Barry and Mr. Denison, to get the clock and bell in order to welcome the new House of Commons, or whether these gentlemen have determined in their own minds that the Christmas chimes shall be the first music from that gilded tower?

Perhaps, when both the new Parliament and the new war are forgotten for other Parliaments and other wars, the posterity of those who are now thirsting for news, English and foreign, will be pouring libations to the men who can find heart and time to stand aside from the fray, and work at a real boon to the myriads. Lords Carlisle and Shaftesbury, and some other practical persons, have been holding a meeting for the purpose of promoting the erection of a large number of fountains in various parts of London. It seems almost childish to dwell upon the merits of an endeavour which so instantly commends itself to all. The press should lend every aid in bringing the idea before the public mind. In Turkey and the East hundreds of men are still remembered by the boom of a roadside fountain, or one in a crowded city. In France and Italy art has condescended to link herself with direct utility, and some of the Continental fountains are among the most beautiful objects seen by the traveller. In England there is nothing of the kind. We shudder to allude to the two ugly squirts and basins of dirty water in front of the Royal Academy of Arts; the very academicians ought to have *craved* the hideous eyecore under their windows. Subscription and public effort may do much; individual effort, as usual in England, will do more. But we could desire to have this suggestion promulgated. It is settled that "we can't make a statue." But we want and make a great many memorials. Why not adopt the Fountain as a form of memorial? There are numerous artists who can design graceful and beautiful things of the kind, and the execution is easy. It were infinitely better than a bad statue, somewhat better than a memorial window. Let those who have monuments to think of think of fountains.

A very curious incident has set the Parisians talking, even amid the excitement produced by the Magic Goat of M. Meyerbeer. The regular stockbrokers have long been complaining of the outsiders, the men "not in the house," as the sportful dandies of our own Stock Exchange would say. Lately, acting according to law, set in motion by the lawful *agents de change*, the police have made a *razzia* upon the *coulissiers*, the irregular jobbers, and have seized their books. An order from the highest quarter has ordered the restoration of these documents, and the pardoned jobbers overflow with loyalty and promises of testimonials in the way of charity and what not. But people will impute motives, unjust and unparliamentary as is such conduct, and they do say it would be highly inconvenient to persons who have made large sums by early knowledge of State operations to have their names which are recorded in the seized books noted by the eye of the law. Even in France, where society has been "saved," and all is loyalty, and peace, and happiness, there are, it seems, occasional clouds to temper so much beatitude.

**ADDISON AND THE WHITE HORSE, KENSINGTON.**—In a paper in the *National Review*, No. 8, April, 1857, the writer says:—"The tavern in Kensington is still standing to which Addison used to steal away from the grandeur of Holland House and the society of his Countess to enjoy a solitary bottle, and muse over old times." There are two misstatements in this sentence. First, the house to which Addison used to escape from his turgid Countess was, traditionally, the White Horse Inn, not in Kensington, but at the bottom of Holland House-lane, immediately west of the Park; and, secondly, the house was taken down many years since, and the site is now occupied by the Holland Arms Inn. In his convivial retreat we learn from Spence that Addison enjoyed "his favourite dish, a fillet of veal, his bottle, and perchance a friend." The tradition of the White Horse being the tavern frequented by Addison was common in Kensington when Faulkner printed his history in 1820.—*Notes and Queries.*

## COUNTRY NEWS.

The Parish Clerk of Wanborough, Wilts, was on Tuesday removed from his office by the Archdeacon of Bristol, for having joined in ringing the bells, and invited others to ring, knowing that such ringing had been forbidden by the Vicar of the parish, and for being privy to the breaking down of the belfry door for the purpose of ringing the bells.

**EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-MILL.**—On Wednesday morning an explosion took place at the gunpowder-works of Messrs. Lawrence and Son, near Battle, about six miles from Hastings, and a man named Putland was blown to atoms. The "coming-house" where the explosion took place contained about two hundredweight of powder and "dust," and was shattered into thousands of fragments. The "magazine" stood exactly opposite this building, but the only damage it sustained was the removal of a few tiles and the destruction of the windows.

**PRINCELY GIFT.**—Mr. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, one of the publishers of "Chambers's Journal," has just vested in the magistrate and town council of Peebles, his native place, the property of an institution, to be called "The Chambers Institution," in trust for the use of the inhabitants of the town and district. The building and fittings up, including a public assembly-hall, and a museum and gallery of art, a reading-room, and a large library, will, it is said, cost about £30,000.

The execution of Frederick Prentice, the youth who murdered the girl named Emma Coppins, took place on Thursday week at Maidstone. The prisoner was engaged on Wednesday evening in reading and praying until a late hour, and at his request he was permitted to leave his cell to take a last look, as he said, of the heavens by night. He then retired to rest, and slept soundly until seven o'clock in the morning. During the fatal preliminaries he exhibited a calm and composed demeanour. He had in his hand a prayer-book, which he retained until he mounted the scaffold, and he prayed audibly until the drop fell.

**AT LEAMINGTON,** on Tuesday, Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, laid the foundation-stone of two national schools, with full masonic ceremonies. His Lordship, the provincial grand lodge, the brethren of the province, and others, assembled at the public hall, Windsor-street, in the morning, and proceeded thence in procession to the parish church, when a sermon for the occasion was preached by the provincial grand chaplain. After the sermon the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to the site of the intended schools, when his Lordship, assisted by his officers, laid the stone. After the ceremony an elegant collation was provided at the Music Hall, at which Lord Leigh presided.

**A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.**—An accident, which might have been attended with fearful consequences, occurred to the express-train which ought to have arrived at Liverpool at 8.30 on Monday night. Shortly after leaving Warrington the surrounding country was illuminated. Above the din of the train and the roar of the engine were heard the cries and shrieks of the passengers. On dashed the engine—there was not any means of communication with the guard or engineer—and the roofs of the two carriages next to the engine, and all the luggage, were in a fierce flame. The engineer's attention was attracted by the brilliant light and loud cries, and the engine was brought to a stand just in time to enable the passengers to escape unhurt.

**POISONING HOLY WATER.**—The *Liverpool Albion* contains an account of a mischievous proceeding on the part of two lads in the employment of a soapboiler in that town who had been amusing themselves by putting chromate of potash, a powerful corrosive salt, into the holy water of a Catholic chapel in Blackstone-street. The facts are abundantly proved, and also that several persons had had their skins severely burnt in consequence of the trick. Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, said the lads had done a very improper and wicked act. Their conduct had been very gross indeed; and, in order that it might be a caution to others, as he hoped it would be, he ordered them respectively to find two sureties of £10 each that they would keep the peace and be of good behaviour, or, in default, to be imprisoned for six months each.

**AT RAMSGATE,** on Monday, the body of a German, name unknown, was found lying naked at the foot of the East Cliff. There was a stab in the left breast reaching the heart, and the left hand had been cut off at the wrist. Four fingers were detached from the hand, the ring finger having been cut off between the first and second joint. The hand, and a small chopper, with the deceased's clothes, were found lying near. On an examination of the clothes no cut corresponding to the wound in the chest could be found, and from its direction it might have been inflicted by the deceased himself. The body was identified as that of a gentleman who had visited the Royal Oak Hotel, Margate; and the evidence of the waiters of that inn showed that he was well provided with money. The coroner's jury before whom these facts were elicited have adjourned the inquiry, in the hope of being able to obtain further information.

**LIQUID FIRE SHELLS.**—On Tuesday morning Captain Norton arrived at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the purpose of making some experiments with another missile he has just perfected, the effects of which are as terrible as that of his liquid fireball. This messenger, which he calls a liquid firebrand, is to be used for the purpose of setting fire to buildings at long distances off, blowing up powder-magazines, and destroying a fleet at sea by setting fire to each individual ship. The missile consists of a spherical-shaped piece of soft wood of about six inches in length, or generally a little more than three diameters of the bore of the rifle or cannon used in discharging it. Before proceeding with the experiments Captain Norton explained that by using shells or brands of soft wood—pine, for instance—the shell part itself becomes incendiary, as well as its charge, which is of the utmost importance, as in ordinary shells the outside metal takes no part in the conflagration, rather retarding it, whilst in this new missile all is fire because the inflammable compound with which the shell is charged is imbibed by the pores of the wood. In order to demonstrate the ease with which a vessel of war might be set on fire by means of her sails, Captain Norton had a quantity of canvas sacking hung about on poles to represent the sails of a ship. He then charged one of the cases, or wooden shells, with a portion of his liquid fire, and immediately afterwards discharged the brand at the sacking. The instant the missile struck the canvas the shell began to burn, and communicated the flames to the canvas, the whole continuing to burn furiously for fully a quarter of an hour. One great advantage of the invention is that these spherical shots, after being charged with the liquid fire, may be discharged from an ordinary cannon.

**FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.**—Through the flooding of a coal mine in Glamorganshire there has been a great loss of life. As there was only one shaft to the pit, and as the full number of men were at work when the water began to pour into it at a very rapid rate, as many as twenty-five persons are believed to have been drowned. We give from the *Camorian* some particulars of the painful event:—"The scene of the present catastrophe was the Main Colliery, situated near Bryncoch, and about two miles from the town of Neath. The colliery is the property of Messrs. Fox, Redwood, and Co., under whose auspices it was reopened about two years and a half ago. The accident took place on Wednesday week. In the morning the men and boys, to the number of eighty, descended the pit as usual. The colliers repaired to their various occupations, and some took their turns as explorers of drifts. The object of the explorers of drifts was to obtain an additional pit as an upcast shaft. This, we understand, was done at the suggestion of the Government inspector, who objected to the men having only one way of ingress and egress to the colliery. Things went on smoothly until about eleven o'clock. At this time, while the borers were engaged in driving in a southerly direction, they struck into the workings of an old colliery, called the Fire Engine Pit, and the water began to flow apace. The men lost no time in attempting to plug the hole, but their efforts soon proved fruitless. The water hurled them back by its volume and pressure. The alarm was given, and there was a general rush to the mouth of the shaft, the only way of escape. The usual danger-signals having been exchanged with those at the mouth of the pit, the engine was brought into requisition, and not a moment lost in bringing up the men. Expeditious as they were, however, the flow of water was too impetuous for them, for in a very short time it was found that there was a perfect torrent pouring into the workings, and rapidly extending itself even to the mouth of the shaft. Tram after tram was sent down with the greatest possible speed, and in a short time fifty-five men and boys and two horses were rescued. The number left in the pit is supposed to be about twenty-five, all of whom it is feared must have perished. As soon as the news of the disaster extended, the friends and relatives of the colliers repaired to the spot. The scene that ensued was most heartrending. Parents, brothers, sisters, and friends assembled in groups, mingled their lamentations, and rent the air with their cries. In the midst of all this, everything was done that art and practical experience could suggest by Mr. Graham, the superintendent of the cutting, and those under him, to drain the pit. As soon as it was found that no more men could be saved, two powerful engines were set to pump and the trams were converted into water-tubs. These were sent up and down by the engines with marvellous speed, and brought up 432 gallons per minute. In addition to this another powerful engine was set in motion, which pumped out 900 gallons per minute. By incessant working it was found that in twelve hours the water was lessened about five feet. As a proof of the rapid manner in which the pit was overflowed, we may mention that in two hours after the discovery of the accident the water flooded the shaft to the height of sixty-three feet. By four o'clock it had reached eighty feet. Some of the men and boys saved had a very narrow escape. One boy saved himself by clinging to a horse's tail. The horse, having reached the shaft in time, instinctively jumped in as one of the tubs reached the bottom; and, by clinging to his tail, the lad saved his life. A man, named William Taylor, succeeded in saving three boys while they were plunging about in the bottom of the shaft. Another man was clutched while he was about to sink from sheer exhaustion. The foreman, who was in the pit when the water broke in, fell a victim while endeavouring to warn and save others. He has left behind him a wife and seven children."

## OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Tuesday last was opened the remaining portion of the line—from Sleaford to Boston—that completes the network of railways in this part of the kingdom. The ceremony took place amid the general rejoicing of the vast population of the districts especially interested in this important undertaking. This new branch is sixteen miles in extent, and it has been completed, at the small expense of £3000 a mile, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Smith and Kn'ght.

At about half-past eleven o'clock a great number of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly shareholders, who were conveyed by special trains from London, Nottingham, Boston, and other towns, assembled at the Grantham station, for the purpose of participating in the interesting proceedings that were about to take place. Amongst the earlier arrivals were Mr. Ingram, who was accompanied by Mr. Scott Russell, Captain Harrison, commander of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, and a large number of his friends. Many of the leading authorities of the Great Northern Railway were also in attendance. At about half-past twelve o'clock the numerous party entered the train that was intended to inaugurate the public opening of the new line, the engine of which was gaily decorated with wreaths of laurel. Accompanied by an amateur band of music, it proceeded at a moderate pace to Sleaford, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the population that lined the road throughout. The houses and buildings in the neighbourhood were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and garlands, and the whole country around presented an appearance of great animation. After a stoppage of a few minutes at Sleaford, the train moved on upon the new and most valuable portion of the line, arriving at Boston shortly after two o'clock. The town bore the aspect of a general holiday, and the bells of Boston Church poured forth a joyous peal in honour of the occasion.

At three o'clock about 600 persons, including many ladies, sat down to an excellent dinner in the great room of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Ingram presided on the occasion, and was supported on his right and left by the Rev. Mr. Blenkin, the Vicar of Boston; Mr. Scott Russell; Captain Harrison; Messrs. Smith and Knight, the contractors of the new line; Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager of the Great Northern Railway; and Mr. Staniland, solicitor, &c. Mrs. Ingram also honoured the entertainment by her presence.

The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, the Chairman proposed "The Bishop of Lincoln and the Vicar of Boston."

The Rev. Mr. Blenkin returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the town of Boston."

The toast having been enthusiastically responded to, the professional singers present gave with great effect a glee, written by Mr. Mark Lemon especially for the occasion, "It is our opening day," being an adaptation of "The Chough and Crow."

The Chairman said he proposed the next toast with the greatest pleasure, "The health of Mr. Packe, and the Directors of the Great Northern Railway." He was sure they would be all delighted to hail Mr. Packe as their county member. They were greatly indebted to the Great Northern Company for the railway advantages they enjoyed.

Mr. Packe responded in a few appropriate remarks, and proposed "Prosperity to the town of Nottingham."

Mr. Jenkin, of Nottingham, returned thanks; and, after a glowing eulogium, proposed "The health of the Chairman." The toast was drunk with immense acclamation, and with several rounds of applause.

Mr. Ingram returned thanks, and in a very complimentary speech proposed "The health of Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager of the Great Northern Railway Company." The toast was drunk with acclamation.

Mr. Seymour Clarke, in returning thanks, said that he might state it was the intention and the desire of the Great Northern Railway Company, and of himself as manager of that company, of the Boston and Sleaford Company, and of the Ambergate Railway Company, to promote the coal trade in those districts, and between Derbyshire and the town of Boston. He proposed "Prosperity to the Sleaford and Boston Railway," a toast which was responded to by Mr. Staniland.

Mr. Parry proposed "Success to the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, and the healths of Mr. Scott Russell, the builder, and Captain Harrison, the commander."

Both these gentlemen responded.

Some few other toasts having been drunk, the company broke up, a large portion of it returning to London by a special train that left Boston at half-past six o'clock.

John Thurston, a tailor at Canterbury, one evening last week, took his child, a little girl of four years old, out of her cradle, and, going down to the river Stour, jumped in with her. He was found the next morning, with the child still firmly held in his arms. The prospect of losing a sum of money he had lent is supposed to have preyed upon his mind and to have been the cause of his crime.

**DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—An inquest was held at Wolverhampton, on Friday se'night, on the body of Thomas Price, a labourer, at the Swan Garden works in that town, who had died a few days previously in terrible agony. During the paroxysms he repeatedly charged his wife with having administered poison to him, and this, notwithstanding the marked character of the symptoms exhibited by the unfortunate man, was considered to render an inquest necessary. The post-mortem examination, however, fully cleared the poor woman of participation in her husband's death. Price was a great dog-fancier, and had doubtless been inoculated with the fatal virus by some of his canine pets, but neither he nor any of his friends seemed to have any recollection of his having been bitten or of any of his dogs having become rabid. The jury found that the deceased had died of hydrophobia.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. G. A. Kiesel to be Archdeacon of Waimate, New Zealand; Rev. W. C. Magee, B.D., Incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, to be Prebendary (honorary) of Wells Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. B. H. S. Pell to Ickenham, near Uxbridge, Middlesex; Rev. C. W. Simons to Halford, Warwickshire; Rev. J. K. Fowler to East Lambrook, Somerset; Rev. L. D. W. D. Damer to Winterbourne Came, Dorset; Rev. W. Y. Daykin to Ashprington, Devon; Rev. H. G. Evans to Stradishall, Suffolk; Rev. G. H. Fagan to Rodney Stoke, Somerset; Rev. J. Tombs to Burton, Pembrokeshire; Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke to Newton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. T. Walters to Freystrop, Pembrokeshire; Rev. H. C. A. Taylor to Orwell, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. New to Duncton, Sussex; Rev. J. O'Reilly to Denbury, Devon; Rev. W. W. Heringham to Hawksworth, Notts; Rev. C. Holland to Petworth, Sussex; Rev. H. C. Huxtable to Bettiscombe, Dorset; Rev. H. Inman to North Scarle, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Burdon to Haselbury Brian, Dorsetshire; Rev. J. F. Stuart to Kilton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. D. Hull to Wickhambrook, Suffolk; Rev. W. Johnson to Waltham, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. French to Oxtown, Notts; Rev. E. Marritt to Lesbury, Northumberland; Rev. G. Mackie to Chivers Coton, Warwickshire; Rev. G. P. Bennett to Kelvedon; Rev. T. Waddingham to Winterton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Allport to Sutton-on-Trent, Notts; Rev. J. Badger to Mayland, Essex. *Incumbencies:* Rev. Dr. J. Booth to Stone, near Aylesbury; Rev. J. Fleming, M.A., to All Saints', Walcot, Bath; Rev. R. Parrott, M.A., to Fitz-Roy Episcopal Chapel, London. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. F. Foulkes to the Hospital of St. Mary, Harworth, Notts; Rev. W. Fletcher, D.D., to the Union Workhouse, Wimborne, Dorset; Rev. M. Patey to the Poole Union Workhouse, Dorset; Rev. T. Wilson to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, Derbyshire; Rev. E. D. Marshall to the Oulton House of Industry, Suffolk; Rev. W. A. Smith, M.A., to the Hospital, Bath; Rev. H. J. Wickham to St. John's Hospital and Chapel, Winchester; Rev. G. Swift to the East Riding Gaol, Yorkshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. Pettitt, to Wortley, Leeds; Rev. H. W. Mason to Wigginton, Herts; Rev. A. D. Carey to Bawtry with Austerfield, Yorkshire; Rev. R. J. Cooper to Fylingdale, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Granville, to Alnwick, Northumberland; Rev. J. W. Barton to Stramshall, Staffordshire; Rev. S. Truman, M.A., to Nempnett, Somerset. *Curacies:* Rev. W. Ellison to Bishop's Cleeve; Rev. J. L. Stephens to the New Church at Alnmouth, Northumberland; Rev. K. B. Foster, to Dowby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Collins to St. Mary's, Woodbridge, Suffolk; Rev. W. M. Birch, M.A., to Long Ashton, Somerset; Rev. E. Brian to St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Rev. W. Willan to Wrawby-with-Brigg, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. T. Wilson to Gunhouse, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. W. Grogan, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Stoke Newington, Middlesex; Rev. E. T. Hoare, M.A., to Seavington St. Michael, Somerset; Rev. I. W. Trow to Whitton, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. H. Fox to Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts; Rev. T. Furlong, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Bath; Rev. G. R. Taylor, M.A., to Dulington, Somerset; Rev. R. Taylor to Framlington, Northumberland; Rev. G. W. Wall to Wilksby and Thornton, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. T. White to Downham Market, Norfolk; Rev. F. T. Hurst, B.A., to Holy Trinity, Richmond, Yorkshire; Rev. H. E. H. Mairis, M.A., to Winscombe, Somerset; Rev. C. T. Hellins to Holy Trinity, Bath; Rev. R. Henniker to Alnwick, Northumberland; Rev. T. R. Lambo to Dunham-with-Dalton and Ragnall, Notts; Rev. E. Leeming to Clifton-cum-Glapton, Notts; Rev. E. Leicester, M.A., to Hemington and Hardington, Somerset; Rev. J. Le Maistre to Ingham, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. J. Rutherford to Keynsham, Somerset; Rev. C. J. Scratchley to Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset; Rev. W. S. Serres to Beamister; Rev. R. M. Sharpe to Colsterworth, Lincolnshire; Rev. — Moore to St. Nicholas, Colchester; Rev. T. J. Burke to Shepton Mallett; Rev. G. K. Campbell to Skirbeck, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. S. Moore to Wellington, Somerset; Rev. S. Whyt to Crewkerne, Somerset; Rev. A. H. Hamilton to Wellington, Somerset; Rev. W. Haworth to Camborne, Cornwall; Rev. W. Westall to be Assistant Minister of the English Church, Rue de la Madeleine, Paris.

Ordinations are announced to be held on Trinity Sunday, June 19, by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Rochester, Exeter, Peterborough, Chichester, Lichfield, Ely, Oxford, Manchester, Hereford, Chester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester, and Bristol, and Norwich.

Meetings of the Cambridge University Commissioners were held on Thursday and Friday (last week). The Commissioners present were: the Bishop of Chester, the Lord Justice Turner, Sir Laurence Peel, Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and Mr. Horatio Waddington.



## UNIFORMS OF THE 1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

OUR Illustration represents two Corporals of the 1st West India Regiment in their picturesque Zouave dress. These soldiers are two of six who have been selected to come to this country to be instructed in the practical duties of armoury sergeants. They are intelligent and well-educated men, and do credit to the regimental school in which they were educated, the head master of which is a man of colour.

The dress which they wear is similar to that of the French Zouaves, with a few alterations, the contrast of colour being decidedly better. They have the fez cap, with a large white turban and white tassel at the side; a white flannel jacket, ornamented in front with yellow braid and brass buttons. Over this is a scarlet waistcoat edged with yellow braid; also ornamented dark blue doublets, with two yellow stripes on each side. Yellow leather leggings and sandals complete the dress.

The regiment to which they belong was raised in Barbadoes, and is stationed at Great Bahama. The regiment, which musters a thousand strong, volunteered for service in India and China, but its services were not accepted.

## OAK-BARKING.

OAK-BARKING is a pretty scene. The number and variety of the figures engaged in it, and their diversities of attire and posture, afford good material for the artist and amusement for the spectator. The tortuous branches of the felled tree are, here and there, brown with the yet unremoved bark, and in other places gleam white against the blue April sky. There are the first spring flowers to enamel the grass and charm the senses of sight and smell. The pale primrose and the cloistered violet, the meadow crocus and the gentle snowdrop, the golden kingcup and celandine, the peeping cowslip bud, Herrick's daffodil, and Burns's daisy. The trees in the wood are putting forth their green shoots, the lark is singing high in the heavens, and butterflies are abroad in all their beauty.

The antlered monarch of the forest is laid low: its pleasant place on the gently-sloping hill on the woodside shall know it no more. There is a gap in the landscape where it once stood so proudly, and the clustering fern and velvet grass shall never again be shrouded beneath its outstretched arms. Some of them have already been lopped off, and those which remain are doomed to amputation. There is the head physician, Dr. Woodman, with his upraised axe, who will cut off all these Briarean arms as soon as his subordinates have stripped away the bark; and the monarch's once handsome form will be reduced to a shapeless trunk.

By the woodside they have stacked the lopped branches of the oaks that have been already felled; and against one of these stacks they have made a rude hut to smoke and dine in when the weather is wet. There is abundance of wood wherewith to keep the fire burning, and Tommy's cheeks and mouth form into a capital pair of bellows.

It is a busy scene, this oak-barking, and one in which young and old, man, woman, and child, can be actors. While the young and active men swarm into the branches, and take up perilous positions aloft, the old men, and even the women, can be thumping away below, loosening (with the back of the axehead) the bark of detached branches, or of those arms of the tree which have been brought near to the ground; while the children can find ample employment



NEW UNIFORMS OF OUR WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

in the same occupation, or in piling into heaps the detached pieces of bark. When there is a good staff of workers who can industriously employ their axeheads, and barking-irons, and peeling-irons (which are like large cheese-tasters), it is astonishing to see with what rapidity a gnarled and rugged tree can be converted into a sleek and shining specimen that looks something between satinwood and ivory. By dint of a little judicious thumping the rough exterior is quickly changed for the polished surface, from which an instructive moral may be drawn by those who teach the ingenious arts and the young ideas; and the peeling-iron is made to do its work with great efficiency as well as rapidity. Only the chief branches and arms of the tree are left for this purpose: all the lesser branches and twigs are bound into "cords" with the other leppings and chips, which are to the woodman what dripping and fat are to the cook—his perquisites.

When the bark has been stripped from the trees it is put into

rows, sheltered at the top, in order that it may be dried. This is called "ranking," and is a process that occupies about three weeks. It is then carted off and set up into stacks, like wheat-stacks, or, as is more commonly the case, is at once taken off to the purchaser. At the oak-harvest season, quite a feature at that period of the year consists in the long lines of bark-laden waggons that may be seen wending their way to a neighbouring tannery. Its bark thus being such a valuable commodity, and its wood being still more valuable, the oaks comes to be looked upon in a monetary light by out-of-elbow squires and needy noblemen, who pay their debts of honour by a cheque upon the bank of nature; and, when the dice and the turf have been unpropitious, repair their losses by an order to their steward to fell some timber.

Then are certain trees which were old acquaintances of our great-great (ever-so-many-great!) grandfathers doomed to destruction, and come out to the world ticketed with red numerals—rubrics that give directions for their own death. Then do the advertising columns of county newspapers proclaim that "Messrs. Hammer and Co. are instructed to offer for public competition four hundred superior oak-trees—a great proportion grove-oak of fine quality, large and lengthy, and suitable for navy timber." Then is this statement echoed from village barns and dead walls by placards that are printed in letters of a size calculated to astonish, if not enlighten, the agricultural mind! Then do Messrs. Hammer and Co. sell the aforesaid four hundred superior old oak-trees, and do thereby make four hundred lacerations in the hearts of many lovers of nature and the picturesque. Then arrive whole armies of "fellers"—woodmen and barkers—who for the next month assault the ears of the neighbourhood with the reverberating strokes of the axe. And then may be seen those picturesque and noisy *tableaux vivants* of which we have here given, by the aid of pen and pencil, a still-life representation.

Our Engraving is from a drawing by Cuthbert Beade, to whom also we are indebted for the above description—a picture in itself.

## THE NORTHFLEET DOCKS.

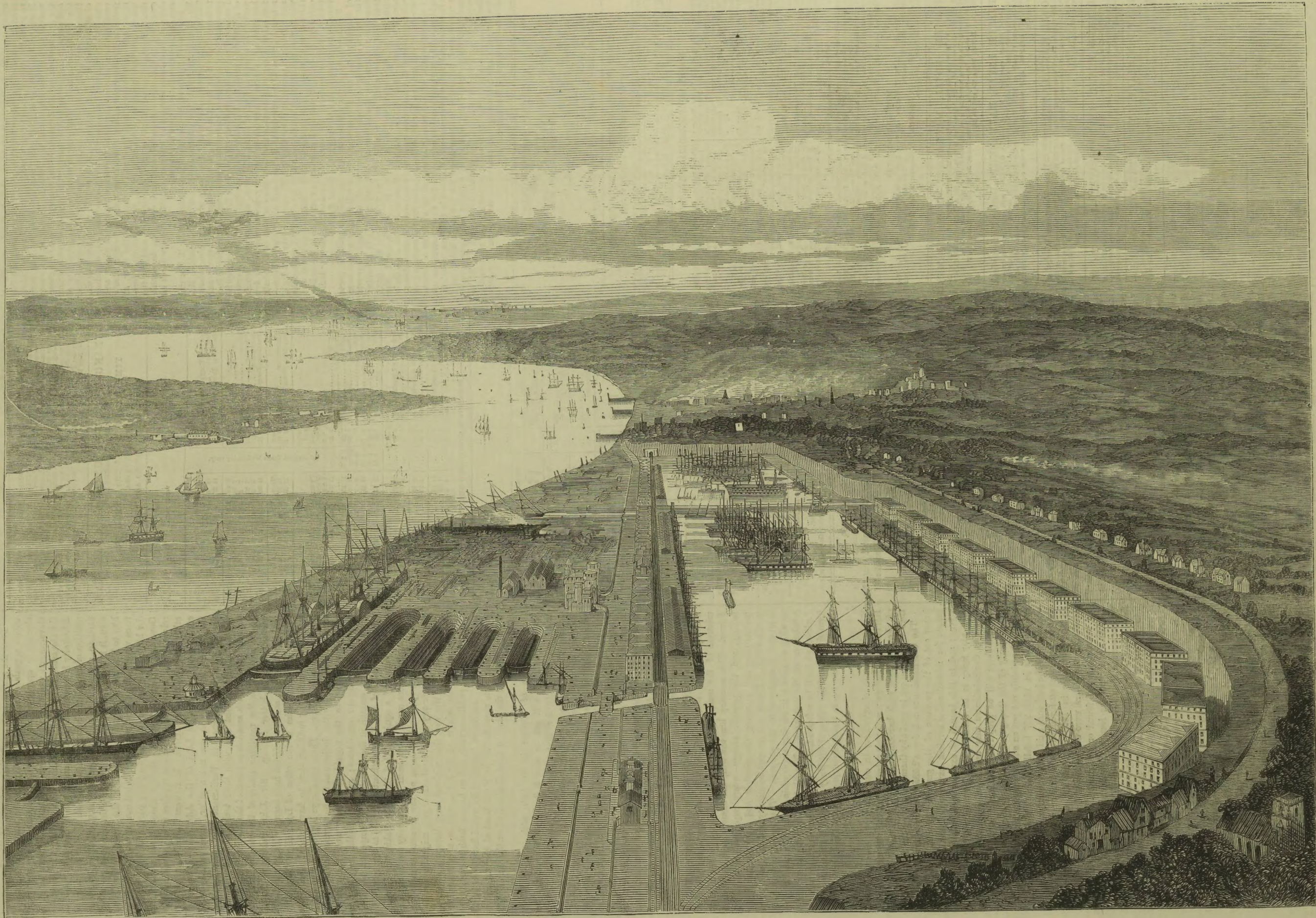
The accomplishment of this grand undertaking for providing the port of London with such increased dock accommodation as a yearly-extending commerce demands of the emporium of the world cannot fail to become an enduring monument to the skill of Sir Charles Fox. The site selected for this new triumph is at Northfleet, a village on the river Thames, situated about a mile from Gravesend, adjoining Rosherville, and familiar to visitors of that locality by its limekilns and the high chalk cliffs in their rear, which invariably catch the eye as leading features of this pleasing landscape, the light curling smoke ever ascending, and the vessels from all parts, and of all kinds of rig, taking in their dusty cargoes of lime or ballast, tending greatly to enhance the quiet, picturesque aspect of a spot destined shortly to become one of the busiest scenes on the banks of "royal-towered Thames."

The cause of this transformation of the *dulce* to the *utile* is the great deficiency of dock accommodation in the port of London, as manifested by the crowded state of the river above Woolwich, where the Thames has literally become converted into an enormous wet dock, overcrowded by tier upon tier of shipping. The results of all this inconvenience, if expressed in terms of a monetary valuation, would probably startle the most apathetic. The port of



OAK-BARKING





PROPOSED DOCKS AT NORTHFLEET.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



London alone contributes more than three fifths of the whole customs revenue of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the coasting trade, and yet there is not a single dry dock on the Thames belonging to any of the existing dock companies, whilst Liverpool possesses eighteen (in addition to those at Birkenhead), capable of receiving ships of the largest tonnage, many of which are compelled to avoid the port of London from a want of proper accommodation. It was with a view to remedy this great defect in the first commercial port of the world that Mr. John L. Taberner (to whom the metropolitan public became indebted some years ago for a cheap and abundant water supply) conceived the project of establishing the Northfleet Docks. The spot selected for the construction of these extensive works appears to offer an extraordinary combination of advantages for that purpose. It is a field of compact chalk, stratified horizontally, and therefore easy of excavation, affording excellent foundations without the enormous expense of piling, and facilities for the construction of retaining walls at comparatively small cost. Further, the spot lies upon the margin of the river, at the concave and deep-water side of the reach, where the chalk foreshore, cropping out considerably, is kept clear of mud by the currents; so that the expense of continual dredging, to enable ships of the deepest draught to enter or depart from the docks at any state of the tide, will be wholly avoided.

Fortified in his views, by the scientific assurances of Sir C. Fox and Mr. Hawkshaw, that the scheme is eminently practicable, Mr. Taberner propounded his plan to a body of gentlemen, whose names and positions are sufficient guarantees for the integrity and success of any enterprise, and under whose auspices the Northfleet Docks and London Quay's Company has been formed, with a capital of £1,500,000, and limited liability to the shareholders. The proposed works will occupy an area of about 165 acres, the surface of which has gradually, during the course of a century, been excavated to five feet below Trinity high-water mark—millions of tons of the chalk removed having been exported to Holland and the United States—and is thus left inclosed on three sides by cliffs nearly eighty feet high, which, with the intended buildings towards the river, will shelter the ships from all winds. The purchase of Mr. Pitcher's celebrated and extensive shipbuilding plant and premises is comprised in the undertaking, thereby enabling the company to dock, repair, or build vessels of any size, from a billaboy to the *Great Eastern*.

The Northfleet Docks will be connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom, and the same waggons will convey goods from the manufacturing districts to the ships' side, and imports from the docks to the places of destination. It is intended that the docks shall be fronted by a river wall and quay upwards of three-quarters of a mile in length, and the company have conditionally secured Messrs. Barber and Co.'s extensive series of warehouses and quays in Lower Thames-street, between which and the Northfleet Docks goods for the consumption of the metropolis will be rapidly conveyed by a system of steam-lighters. The company's estimates provide for the construction of a Reserve Dock on the present site of Rosherville Gardens, which it is foreseen will be needed by Government for the embarkation and landing of troops and stores, which the railways will convey both ways between this dock and all the garrison towns and depots in England. Considering the national importance and commercial prospects of this undertaking, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of its most perfect success.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 17.—Palm Sunday. Full moon, 9h. 6m., a.m.  
MONDAY, 18.—Faustina I. of Hayti crowned, 1852.  
TUESDAY, 19.—Alphage.  
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Maid of Kent executed, 1534.  
THURSDAY, 21.—Maundy Thursday.  
FRIDAY, 22.—Good Friday.  
SATURDAY, 23.—St. George. Sun rises, 4h. 51m.; sets, 7h. 7m.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 50	2 9	2 28	2 47	3 6	3 24	3 42
4 0	4 18	4 36	4 54	5 12	5 31	5 52

#### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Popular History of the United States of America. Two vols. By Mary Howitt. Numerous Illustrations. Longman and Co. Choice Garden Flowers: their Cultivation and General Treatment in all Seasons. With Coloured Illustrations. By J. Andrews. Houlston and Wright. Davenport Dunn, a Man of our Day. By C. Lever. With Illustrations by Phil. Chapman and Hall. Edward Charlton; or, Life Behind the Counter. By F. Ross Lea. Hong-Kong to Manila and the Lakes of Luzon in the Philippine Isles in the Year 1858. By H. T. Ellis, R.N. Smith, Elder, and Co. Humenity. A Poem. Hall, Virtue, and Co. Popular Tales from the North. By G. W. Davenport. Second Edition, enlarged. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh. Life in Tuscany. By Crawford. With Illustrations. Smith, Elder, and Co. Life of John Bull. Part 4. Routledge and Co. "Men Grown from Out of the City." Edited by Laws of the Kich. By J. H. Simpson. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. The Historical Reason Why—English History. Houlston and Wright. The Oxford Museum. By H. W. Acland and J. Ruskin. Smith, Elder, and Co. The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. Smith, Elder, and Co. The Servants' Behaviour Book. By Mrs. Motherly. Bell and Daldy. The Suburban's Hand Book. By Lieut.-Col. Hobbs. G. Phillips and Sons, Belfast. The Wild Flowers of England. By the Rev. R. Tyas. With Coloured Groups of Flowers. By J. Andrews. Houlston and Wright.

#### MINOR PUBLICATIONS.

A Statistical View of American Agriculture. By J. Jay. Trübner and Co. A Voice from the Pakehose. Le Bonwell's Life of Johnson. Part 4. Routledge and Co. Hours with the Book Authors. Part 4. Routledge and Co. "Men Grown from Out of the City." Edited by Laws of the Kich. By J. H. Simpson. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Peerie and the Neapolitan Prisoner-Transported. A Drama. By A. G. E. Elandi.—The Wild Flowers of England. No. 13. Houlston and Wright.—Thoughts on Reform. E. Wilson.—Unanimity in Trial by Jury Defended. By G. R. Clark. Stevens and Norton.

#### NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

Devotion Memoirs. A Set of Waltzes. By Hermine. R. Cooke and Co. Love in Idleness. Polka for the Pianoforte. By Jeanne Le Brun. Leoni Lee. The Song of Wild Flowers. Poetry by Miss L. A. Twamley; music by A. Dean, jun. Pohlmann and Son, Halifax.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—C. H. ADAMS'S**  
ORRERY (Twenty-ninth year in London).—On MONDAY, APRIL 18, and during the week (Good Friday excepted).—Mr. Adams begs to state that his ASTRONOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS will this year be found far more splendid than on any former occasion. Begin at Eight; end about Ten.—Stalls, 2s.; Dress Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, 21s. and 10s. 6d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—During Passion Week**  
(Good Friday excepted) Mr. ADAMS'S ORRERY will excel in beauty any former year's exhibition. On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, second time, the new and greatly successful Comedy of THE WORLD AND THE STAGE, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will reappear. After which, first time, a new classical Extravaganza, by Francis Talford, Esq.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Fourteen Weeks of**  
Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—On EASTER MONDAY, 25th inst., and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. G. Kean. The Box-office will reopen on Wednesday next, April the 29th, when places may be secured as usual.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. W. COOKE.**—The arrangements for Passion Week comprise an extraordinary display of Equestrian Performances and SCENES in the CIRCUS, with Henry Cooke's wonderful performing Quadrupeds, from the Cirque Napoleon; and John Henry Cooke, the renowned rider.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.**—Immense attraction for Passion Week.—Miss Anna Bishop, Miss Susan Pyno, Mr. Henry Halch, Herr Mengis, George Loder, and Mr. G. B. Gough, on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. De rey Williams on Easter Monday.

**NEW ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel-road.**—JIM MYERS, Proprietor of the Great American Circus, begs to inform the Public that he will OPEN, on EASTER MONDAY, with the ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMPANY in addition to numerous celebrities.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.**—The usual Passion Week performance of Handel's MESSIAH will take place on WEDNESDAY next, APRIL 20. Principal Vocalists: Madame Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each. At the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWO CONCERTS OF POPULAR**  
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 19 and 20. To commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Madams Faure; Miss Poole, Miss Mahlah Flower, Miss Clara Fraser, Miss Ransford, and Miss Dolby; Mr. Bentley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The English Glee and Madrigal Union, consisting of Madams Banks, Lockey, Meers, Foster, Lockey, Montem Smith, Wain and Thomas. Instrumentalists: Mr. Charles Hallé, M. Wieniawski, Signor Piatti, Herr Engel. Conductor: Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see programme.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Chappell; Hammond's and Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Brooks, Old Cavendish-street; Leader and Co.'s, Old Cavendish-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

**MEDELSSOHN.—M. WIENIAWSKI, Signor PIATTI, and**  
Miss DOLBY, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on MONDAY Evening next, April 18.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Hammond's and Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Chappell; Brooks, Old Cavendish-street; Leader and Co.'s, Old Cavendish-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

**MR. BENEDICT** begs to announce that he will give a SACRED CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Santlay, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists—Mr. Charles Hallé, M. Salton, and Mr. Benedict. A select choir of male voices under the direction of Mr. John Foster, will perform Anthems by the following masters—viz., Farrant, Purcell, Croft, Greene, Cragg, Goss, and Mendelssohn. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Hammond's and Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Chappell; Brooks, Old Cavendish-street; Leader and Co.'s, Old Cavendish-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

#### OPENING THROUGHOUT of the GRANTHAM, SLEAFORD, AND BOSTON LINE.

TIME TABLE FROM 15th APRIL, 1859,  
Until further notice.

GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD AND BOSTON.

Miles to Grantham.	WEEK DAYS.	SUN- DAYS.
LONDON (King's Cross) dep.	Morn. 7 30	Morn. 7 30
PETERBOROUGH dep.	10 0	10 0
Grantham (From London) arr.	11 27	11 27
YORK dep.	Morn. 7 30	Morn. 7 30
LEEDS dep.	7 5	10 10
Doncaster dep.	9 20	11 35
MANCHESTER dep.	6 5	9 55
Grantham (From North) arr.	11 30	12 53
NOTTINGHAM dep.	Morn. 5 20	Morn. 10 30
Grantham (From North) arr.	6 5	11 25
GRANTHAM dep.	Morn. 1 2, 3, 7 10	Morn. 1 2, 3, 7 10
Honington (a) dep.	7 30	11 50
Ancaster dep.	7 45	12 0
SLEAFORD dep.	7 55	12 10
Doncaster dep.	8 5	12 11
Honington (a) dep.	8 15	12 30
Boston dep.	8 30	12 50
Boston (For Lincoln) dep.	Morn. 9 10	Morn. 12 33
Lincoln dep.	10 25	1 50
Boston (For Grimsby) dep.	12 35	12 35
Grimsby dep.	2 20	2 20
Boston (For London) dep.	8 35	12 35
Peterborough dep.	9 10	1 45
LONDON dep.	12 50	4 0

BOSTON TO SLEAFORD AND GRANTHAM.

Miles from Boston.	WEEK DAYS.	SUN- DAYS.
LONDON (King's Cross) dep.	Morn. 9 20	Morn. 9 20
PETERBOROUGH dep.	11 8	11 8
Boston (From London) arr.	12 8	12 8
GRIMSBY dep.	Morn. 6 0	Morn. 9 53
Boston (From Grimsby) arr.	8 15	12 15
LONDON dep.	Morn. 7 15	Morn. 11 10
Boston (From Lincoln) arr.	8 25	12 20
Boston dep.	Morn. 7 10	Morn. 10 0
Swinehead dep.	7 25	10 15
Honington (a) dep.	7 35	10 25
SLEAFORD dep.	7 45	10 35
Doncaster dep.	7 55	10 40
Ancaster dep.	8 8	10 50
Honington (a) dep.	8 15	11 15
GRANTHAM dep.	8 30	11 30
Grantham (for Notts) dep.	Morn. 10 0	Morn. 11 55
NOTTINGHAM dep.	10 55	12 35
Grantham (for the North) dep.	Morn. 11 27	Morn. 11 50
MANCHESTER dep.	4 26	8 15
Doncaster dep.	3 0	1 15
LEEDS dep.	3 30	2 35
YORK dep.	3 45	2 50
Grantham (for London) dep.	Morn. 8 50	Morn. 11 30
Peterborough dep.	9 55	12 40
LONDON (King's Cross) dep.	12 50	4 30

(a) Trains stop at Honington by signal only when there are Passengers.

(b) Third Class on Monday only.

On Good Friday the Trains will run as on Sunday.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

#### COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.

With the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, APRIL 23, will be given a beautiful Engraving, PRINTED IN COLOURS, entitled  
"PAST AND PRESENT."

AFTER HENRY ALKEN.

The Number will contain the usual Fine-Art and News Illustrations.  
Price of the Number and Coloured Engraving, 5d.; Stamped, 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in this Journal for Saturday next, April 23, cannot be received after Wednesday evening.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

It is with no desire to help the falling to fall more rapidly that we feel it to be our duty to comment upon the recent proceedings at the Admiralty. The Administration scarcely needed such an exposure of its weakness to impress the public with the fact that its days are numbered. Sir John Pakington's explanations in answer to Sir Benjamin Hall's very proper inquiries into the reasons of the dismissal or the resignation of Captain Carnegie, and the subsequent resignation of two other Naval Lords, were as candid as could be wished. Yet they did not exonerate the department or the Ministry from the charge of preferring their own party interest to the public advantage. Better, it seems in the opinion of the Government, to have a Naval Lord of the Admiralty who can give undivided allegiance and an unreasoning vote in Parliament than a Naval Lord without a vote, who merely understands, and is competent in all respects to perform, the business of the Navy. Such, stripped of all superfluous argument, is the gist of Sir John Pakington's explanation. For this reason, and because he would not contest the representation of Dover, Captain Carnegie, in the prime of his life and usefulness, was dismissed from the Admiralty, and a Naval Lord, seventy years of age, placed in his stead. For reasons similar to those which influenced Captain Carnegie, Sir R. Dundas resigned his seat at the Board, though he was after-

wards induced to reconsider his determination. The resignation of Admiral Martin was not, it appears, caused by political, but by strictly personal, considerations.

Thus the matter rests; and the weakness of the Government which appeals so boldly and lustily to the chances of a general election is openly exposed. No doubt a Liberal or any other Government would, under similar circumstances, have acted as the Government of Lord Derby has done. While the Board of Admiralty is constructed as it is, and a man is chosen to the high position of First Lord because he is a good debater and a good partisan, and not because he knows anything about ships or seamen, it is as inexpedient, as Sir John Pakington says, to allow him to bear single-handed in Parliament the brunt of the questions with which almost any old Admiral can at any time bewilder him. It is not for the sake of any party triumph over the Government that the friends of Reform should pronounce themselves upon the subject, for reform requires to be introduced into other places besides Parliament. If it were the rule that no man could be appointed First Lord of the Admiralty—Minister of the Marine, in fact—who was not a sailor, there would be no necessity for the presence in Parliament of Junior Lords of the Admiralty to assist him with their technical knowledge and experience; and such scandals as those of the last few days would be avoided, while the maritime affairs of the country would be conducted on a better footing. Sir John Pakington knows nothing of a ship; and it would not have been a whit more absurd to have appointed him to the office of Lord High Chancellor, or that of Commander-in-Chief, than to have placed him at the head of the British Navy. There are always lawyers, and to spare, who are available for the duties and the honours of the woolsack without resorting to the unpaid magistracy and the quarter sessions for amateur candidates; and we should imagine that there are sailors enough in the British Isles competent to administer the affairs of the Navy without resorting to the rural districts in search of a squire. Had Sir John Pakington been fit for his place there would have been no necessity for him to do violence to the political feelings, or the personal comfort, of Captain Carnegie or any other naval officer who might have a seat at the Board. We say this without any disrespect either to the character or the talents of Sir John, who is a conscientious and painstaking public servant, and an honour both to Parliament and to his party. As Home Secretary he would have been in his place; but he is no more fit to be First Lord of the Admiralty than he is to take the place of Lord Chelmsford or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The horizon of Europe is so dark with coming storm that the country will not be wise if it do not take immediate measures, not only for that "reconstruction of our Navy" which was so magniloquently promised in her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Session, but for the reconstruction of the Admiralty. Money enough has been spent during the last ten years to have given us a fleet thrice as strong and as efficient as we possess; but it has been frittered away in useless, because purposeless, repairs and alterations, or mere freaks and absurdities, because the department was constituted on a wrong basis, and governed by landmen for purposes of political and party jobbery. There must be an end of this system if we would hold our own in Europe, and justify in our own persons the boast of our gallant forefathers—neither so numerous nor so wealthy as their sons—that Great Britain is and must be the mistress of the seas, or sink into the position of a second-rate Power. This country has the will, the money, the geographical facility, and the popular energy—every requisite for building, maintaining, and manning the grandest and most efficient Navy in the world. Under our present Admiralty system, the money is all that is employed for the purpose. That it does not procure us what we need is in no degree surprising when we consider the revelations of the past week. It will be surprising, however, if Parliament itself be reformed, if the Admiralty Board be not reformed also, and the affairs of the Navy of Great Britain intrusted, as they ought to be, to a competent professional Minister.

We made some observations in our last upon the subject of Harbours of Refuge; and now return to it for the purpose, not of showing that such harbours should not be constructed, but that those who are to profit by them should pay for them.

The Commissioners ask for £2,635,000 to construct such harbours out of the produce of the general taxation. Already the grants for miscellaneous services have reached nearly £7,000,000 a year; and to this branch of expenditure, devoted to whatever men may fancy to be feasible, there is no limit. With such a sum the Commissioners may undoubtedly construct harbours; but that these will be proportionably useful in saving the lives and property of the taxpayers is not by any means certain. They will most certainly not put an end to shipwrecks. Of the disasters on our coasts in 1858, 957 befell British vessels and 213 foreign vessels; and the harbours paid for by taxation, if of any use, will confer advantages on foreigners as well as on our own people. Of all the casualties in 1858 only 467 are ascribed to "stress of weather;" the others were the result of bad management, or of the vessels being ill found or ill manned. Collisions, losses by fire, &c., could not be lessened by harbours of refuge. Many wrecks ensued from the vessels being old and small; and many lives were lost from the boats being swamped or stove when put into the sea in the inefficient manner in which this important operation is generally performed. Many of the disasters occurred between Dungeness and the Land's End, where the Commissioners do not propose to construct one additional harbour; and the east coast, where the majority occur, from Dungeness to the Pentland Firth inclusive, is partly fringed by sandbanks, which, though they form breakwaters, subject the navigator to dangers which harbours will not obviate. On this coast the three harbours recommended by the Commissioners may to some extent be beneficial; but they will not save so many lives and so much property as may be saved by using larger vessels, extending steam power, fitting out ships more substantially, manning them more effectually, and managing them with greater care. All trade for the public benefit was long ago stigmatised by the father of political economy as ending in private losses and public injury; and so it seems likely that all works undertaken by the State for



benevolent purposes, which lie wholly beyond the sphere of its duties, will deceive the public expectations.

There is a stronger reason for doubting the utility of these harbours. They are parts of a plan, long since formed by the Board of Trade, for regulating all the mercantile marine as if it were a part of the Royal Navy. This great limb of the commonwealth is treated, not as one of the feeders of the State, but as fed by it, and regulations are made for it by gentlemen who know much less about it than they know about tilling land and fattening cattle. The results are not favourable to the character of our seamen. It is much deteriorated, say the Commissioners; they often embark in a state of intoxication, and cause serious delays and accidents by their unruly conduct. A Glasgow firm, they inform us, has made seventeen hundred voyages in fifteen years, and suffered only thirteen shipwrecks; but in six years it has lost £20,000 by desertion. From the Royal Navy 13,025 men and boys deserted in between 1853 and 1857, or 3256 per annum, about one twelfth of the whole number in the service. From no other employment does similar desertion take place. The seamen, then, are no longer trustworthy; their character as a body has deteriorated very much; they have become faithless as well as reckless; and the community will suffer more from their continued degradation than it can gain from all the harbours that can possibly be made. They are careless of their own lives and the property intrusted to their charge; and, to increase the safety of both, their character must be improved. Now, the construction of harbours of refuge is a continuation of the plan of taking care of our shipping and seamen by the State, which has already produced only disastrous consequences. It substitutes Government tutelage for the ever-active and ever-watchful instincts of self-interest and self-preservation. It will induce shipowners to continue to send small ill-found vessels to sea; and it will induce seamen, from a belief that harbours will diminish perils, to embark in them. It will tend to continue carelessness and mismanagement on the part of owners, captains, and seamen, which the returns of the Board of Trade and Commissioners show are the principal causes of loss of life and property at sea. It is much more likely to inflict injury than confer benefit on the community, and every extension of it, however seemingly benevolent and well intended, is to be deplored rather than encouraged.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Saturday at Clarence House, St. James's. Her Majesty afterwards took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort went to inspect All Saints' Church in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the Princess Alice, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi, the Danish Minister (Admiral van Dockum), the Earl and Countess of March, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and the Earl and Countess of Derby. After dinner the Prince Consort honoured Sir Benjamin Brodie, as president of the Royal Society, with his presence at a conversation at Burlington House.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Ripon preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince Consort rode out on horseback. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Pamure, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the recent successes in India, to be used in churches on Sunday, May 1. At the Court, Sir James Hudson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, had an audience of the Queen, upon his arrival from Turin. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Malmesbury, had audiences of her Majesty. On the same morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen rode on horseback in the Riding School at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Earl Granville, Lord Churchill, Lord Macaulay, Major-General the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, and Major-General Wylde.

On Thursday the Queen held her first Drawingroom for the present season. The Court will leave town for the Easter recess on Monday next. Her Majesty will hold another presentation Drawingroom before the one to be held in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The precise date will be announced hereafter.

The Princess Alice will be confirmed during the ensuing Passion Week, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by Baron Knesbeck, left St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the Easter recess.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence in St. James's Palace.

Viscount Lismore is seriously indisposed at Florence with malaria fever.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Wednesday evening at Cambridge House.

The Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison will leave town early next week for their seat, Ossington Park, Notts, for the Easter holidays.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel:—Rev. J. Vigne, Capt. Campbell, R. E. Arden, Esq., Rev. J. G. Hodgson, Baron Glynke, Wm. Speed, Esq., and family; Major Andrews, Mrs. Grant Duff and family, and Sir David Davies.

**THE DISSOLUTION.**—The *Times* of Thursday says:—"It is, we believe, intended that Parliament shall be prorogued on Tuesday and dissolved on Thursday next. In this case the writs would be proclaimed on the following Saturday, and the borough elections would take place on the Wednesday in Easter week, and those for the counties on the following Monday, May 2."

**ELEPHANTS BATHING.**—A bevy of elephants are enjoying their morning bath. And they do enjoy it indeed! See how they roll away like so many porpoises, right under the flood, and leave the mahouts shouting and groping with their feet for the unstable black islands which after a time rise up above the surface. Look at the great jets they blow up over their backs, and listen to the deep breath of pleasure or the shrill flourish of delight with which they lie down on the sand while their attendants knead them all over. These great creatures are so sagacious, so sensitive to kindness, that even in their wild state I cannot feel any sympathy for those who delight in killing them and call it "sport." But these elephants, fond as I am of them, are, it must be admitted, dangerous playmates. In our camp there were no less than nine "koonies," or "murderers,"—beasts which have killed their mahouts, or other attendants. One huge criminal, with a speckled forehead and proboscis, is guilty of the murder of no less than three unfortunate natives. The magnificent mild monster which belonged to Sir Hugh Wheeler was carried off by the Nana, and was delivered up to us by the Rajah of Furrukabad, died a few days ago immediately after carrying some officers to church. He was a fine courageous creature, and his trunk and forehead bore marks of the claws of more than one tiger which had charged him and then been trampled to pulp by his ponderous feet. His "weakness" was fine French rolls, which he swallowed as an alderman would take Cockle's pills; and the twinkle of his eye, as he gulped the loaf down, and gave a gentle sigh out of his proboscis, proclaimed the Sybarite.—*The Times Special Correspondent in India.*

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Candidates for Parliamentary honours—both those who wish to retain their seats and those who aspire to add M.P. to their names—are busily engaged throughout the kingdom, shouting their various election cries, and gathering their forces for the coming battle of the polling-booth. We give some of the more recent of the doings (we have not room for the sayings) in the counties and boroughs, in continuation of the *resumé* which we gave last week.

For the Anglesea boroughs the Hon. Mr. Stanley will be opposed by the Hon. F. Irby, and the Dissenters have invited a third candidate. Mr. Moffat, the sitting member for Ashburton, is to be opposed by Mr. J. H. Astell, a Conservative. There are three candidates for Banbury—Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Allen, and Sir C. Douglas. Five gentlemen have announced their intention to become candidates for the representation of Barnstable: Sir W. Fraser and Mr. Laurie, the present members, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. J. Potts, of London, and Colonel Stuclej, both of whom formerly contested the borough, and the latter was once one of its representatives, have reappeared as Conservative candidates; and Mr. J. H. F. Davies, son of Sir H. Davies, M.P., comes forward on Liberal principles. Sir A. Elton retires from Bath, and the Liberal party in that city have accepted his colleague, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Phinn, Q.C.; and Mr. A. E. Way, a Liberal Conservative, is in the field. In Berkshire Mr. R. Palmer retires, and Mr. Bouvier stands again; Mr. Walter and Captain Vernon have issued addresses. Captain Gordon and Mr. Earle propose to contest Berwick with the Liberal sitting members; and in the shire Mr. Robertson, Liberal, once more contests the county with his Conservative nephew, Sir J. Marjoribanks. The Liberal member for Beverley, the Hon. W. Denison, retires; Major Edwards, the Conservative member, will stand again; Mr. Walker has been proposed as his colleague; and Mr. Walters, a Radical, is also in the field. There are no signs of opposition to Messrs. Scholefield and Bright for Birmingham. In Bodmin Mr. Wyld stands again, and Mr. Palmer Budd is a second candidate on the Liberal interest; Mr. Vyryan has offered himself as a supporter of Government. Two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Pedwick and Westport, have presented themselves at Bridgwater, in opposition to the sitting members, Messrs. Tynte and Kinglake. The names of Mr. Miles, Mr. King, and Mr. Slade have been put forward for Bristol: some split among the Liberals as to the sitting members is hinted at. At Bury the Right Hon. F. Peel seeks to recover his lost seat from his successful Radical opponent, Mr. Phillips. Messrs. Stuart and Macaulay are candidates for re-election at Cambridge; and for the University Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Selwyn will contest the seat vacant by the retirement of Mr. Wigram. Four candidates are in the field in the room of Lord Lisburne, who retires from Parliamentary life—Colonel Powell and Mr. Davies, Conservative; and Messrs. Chambers and Lloyd on the Liberal side. Sir J. Graham had issued his address to the electors of Carlisle. Mr. Lawson, a Ballot man, Sir J. Graham's nephew, is to be put in nomination against Mr. Hodgson, the Conservative member. For the Carnarvon district the sitting member, Mr. B. Hughes, is opposed by Mr. Wynne, a supporter of Lord Derby. At Colchester Messrs. Miller and Robow again offer themselves. Mr. Treherne has started in the Conservative interest at Coventry, in opposition to the sitting members, Mr. Ellice and Sir J. Paxton. For Southwark Sir J. Pakington offers himself for the eighth time. In Durham (Droith) there is a Conservative candidate, Mr. Farrer, in the field, whilst Mr. Poase and Lord H. Vane stand again. Colonel Addison will contest the borough of Evesham with the sitting Conservative, Sir H. Willoughby. Sir J. Hanmer is threatened with a contest for the Flint boroughs by Mr. Douglas. The Conservatives at Frome once more put forward Lord E. Thynne to oppose Mr. Nicol. A hard fight is expected at Gloucester between Messrs. Price and Monk in the Liberal interest, and Sir R. Carden in the Conservative. At Guilford Mr. Bovill, Conservative, and Mr. Onslow, Liberal, the sitting members, will have to fight for their places against Mr. Evelyn, Conservative, and Mr. Campbell, Liberal. Mr. Hoare is announced at Hull as a Liberal Conservative candidate for the seat vacated by Lord Ashley; Mr. Clay stands again, with Mr. Lewis as a Radical colleague. Mr. Rast retires from the representation of Huntingdonshire, and the new candidates are Mr. Montagu, a Conservative, and Mr. Heathcote, Liberal. The sitting members for Ipswich are again in the field; and Mr. King, a Radical, is a candidate. In Kent (West) Lord Holmesdale and Sir E. Filmer, Conservatives, will oppose the present members; for the East Division no opposition is stirring. Mr. Lowe retires from Kidderminster; and Mr. Huddleston is at present the only candidate. Mr. Williams announces his retirement from Lambeth on the score of bad health, and Mr. Doulton has come forward. The Conservative candidates at Maidstone, in the room of Mr. Beresford-Hope, gone to Cambridge, and Major Scott, who retires, are Mr. Harcourt, son of the late Archbishop of York, and Mr. Wardlaw: one Liberal candidate, Mr. Lee, has started. For Middlesex the sitting members are the only candidates yet in the field. Mr. Hardy has retired from Midhurst; the Recorder of London, Mr. Russell Gurney, is a Conservative candidate. For Monmouthshire Colonel Somerset and Mr. O. Morgan have offered a renewal of their services. Both the sitting members for Newport (Isle of Wight) retire, and Messrs. Kennard and Powys are the Conservative candidates. The Liberals of the city of Oxford have come to the conclusion not to offer any opposition to the present members; and Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Gladstone are likely to be elected for the University without a contest. In Peterborough the Hon. J. Wilde, son of Lord Truro, seeks to succeed the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, who retires; Mr. T. Hankey is the other member. The two old members for Portsmouth ask for re-election; Admiral Keppel has appeared as a Liberal candidate. On Wednesday night Mr. Bright, M.P., addressed a large audience in the Public Hall, Rochdale, on behalf of Mr. Cobden; and a resolution was moved, seconded, and carried with acclamation, that Mr. Cobden was a fit and proper person to represent Rochdale in Parliament. Two Conservatives, Messrs. Mitchell and Money, will contest the seats of the sitting members at Rochester. Mr. Massey will be opposed at Salford by Mr. Ashworth. The present members of Salisbury will both stand, and Mr. Chapman has been brought forward by the Conservative party. At Sandwich there are two Conservative candidates, Sir J. Ferguson and Mr. Lewis, in the field, against the return of Lord C. Paget and Mr. Knatchbull Huggess. Mr. Cayley has announced his intention of standing for Scarborough on Conservative principles, in connection with the Hon. C. Duncombe; and there are three Liberal candidates—the Hon. W. Denison, Sir J. Johnstone, and Mr. Dent. Lord A. Lennox retires from Shoreham, and Mr. Cave comes forward in the Conservative interest. Major Phipps will again contest Shrewsbury on the Conservative interest; and the two present members are also candidates. For Shropshire (North) Mr. O. Gore and Sir B. Leighton are the Conservative candidates; Mr. Dod retires, and the other sitting member, the Hon. R. Hill, stands again. For the south division of the county the present members will, in all probability, be re-elected. Mr. Gore Langton retires from Somerset (West), Mr. Moody reoffers himself, and Sir A. Hood comes forward in the Conservative interest. At Southampton Captain Fleming and Mr. Chamberlayne, two Conservatives, will oppose the re-election of Messrs. Wilcox and Weguelin. Mr. Locke and Sir C. Napier solicit re-election of the Southwark electors; whilst the friends of Mr. Apsley Pellatt are taking steps to ensure his return. There are three candidates in the field at Stockport—Mr. Gibb, who was unsuccessful at the last election on the Conservative interest; and the present Liberal members, Messrs. Kershaw and Smith. At Stoke-on-Trent Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Alderman Copeland, the sitting members, will stand again; Mr. Pope, a Manchester lawyer, has issued an address; and a requisition is being got up to the Hon. F. L. Gower. Earl Jermyn and Major Parkes, both Conservatives, have offered themselves for the vacancy in the representation of Suffolk (West) caused by the retirement of Mr. Waddington; the other members, Captain Bennet and Major Parkes, have joined their forces. At Sunderland the Liberals are looking out for a colleague for Mr. Fenwick, one of their present members; Mr. Hudson, the Conservative member, stands again. There is no sign of opposition in either division of Surrey or of Sussex. The Hon. F. Lygon seeks to be re-elected for Tewkesbury, but his Liberal colleague retires from ill-health, and his brother, Mr. J. Martin, comes forward to supply his place. Lord Palmerston stands again for Tiverton; the retirement of Mr. Heathcote will probably cause a contest in this borough—two Reformers, Mr. Kennedy (a former member) and the Hon. G. Denman, aspiring to the vacancy. One of the Liberal members for Truro, Mr. Williams, retires, and there are three candidates—Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., Liberal Conservative; Captain Vivian, the present Liberal M.P. for Bodmin; and the sitting member, Mr. Smith. At Wallingford Mr. Malins, Conservative, offers himself for re-election, and Mr. Locock has come forward on the Liberal interest. At Walsall Mr. Marshall opposes Mr. Forster, the present Liberal member. Mr. Long has rescinded his intention to retire from Wilts (North); for the South Division of the county Mr. Sidney Herbert has issued an address, and Lord H. Thynne is a Conservative candidate for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Wyndham. Mr. Thornely's ill health will induce his retirement from Wolverhampton; the Hon. O. P. Villiers will stand again, and Sir R. Bethell has been invited to be his colleague. At Yarmouth Messrs. Young and Watkin have issued a joint address; their re-election will be opposed by Sir H. Tracey and Sir E. Lacon. The present members for York are again candidates; and Mr. Layard has been accepted by the Liberal party of that city as their candidate, in conjunction with Mr. Westhead. For the East Riding of Yorkshire Lord Hotham and the Hon. A. D. Duncombe urge their claims to be re-elected; for the North Riding no opposition is anticipated; in the West Riding Sir J. W. Ramsden again offers himself; and Mr. E. Denison having retired, the Liberals have brought forward another candidate in the person of Mr. Crossley, M.P. for Halifax; whilst the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. S. Stanhope are named as the Conservative candidates.

From Scotland we have the following scraps of intelligence:—Mr. Cowan resigns at Edinburgh; and Mr. Moncreiff is spoken of in his stead. Captain Hamilton reoffers himself for the Falkirk boroughs. Mr. Ferguson retires from Fifeshire on account of ill health; and at present the candidates are Mr. Wemyss and Lord Loughborough, the latter on Conservative principles. Lord Elcho offers himself for re-election for Haddingtonshire. In the Leith boroughs Mr. Moncreiff will be attacked by Mr. Henderson, Liberal Conservative, and by Mr. Miller, Liberal, who was defeated at the last election. In expectation of Mr. Lockhart's retirement from Selkirkshire three candidates are named—

Mr. Johnston, Liberal Conservative; Mr. Scott, Derbyite; and Mr. Murray, Liberal. For the Stirling boroughs, which are at present represented by Sir J. Anderson, Mr. Caird and Mr. Aytoun are rival Liberal candidates.

The intelligence from Ireland is somewhat less meagre:—From the city of Armagh we learn that Mr. Bond, a Liberal Conservative, and formerly M.P. for the borough, will contest the seat with Mr. Miller, the Derbyite sitting member. The Conservative member for the borough of Carlow (Mr. Alexander) is opposed by Mr. Gridley, Liberal. There is a vacancy in Carrickfergus, Mr. Dobbs, the late member, having been appointed Judge of the Encumbered Estates Court; and Mr. Lennox is announced as a candidate. Lord F. Conyngham retires from the county of Clare, and Colonel White is about to address the electors. In the city of Cork Mr. Fagan and Mr. Beamish, Liberals, are to be opposed by Mr. Carroll, a local shipowner of great wealth, and Col. Wood, Conservatives. Messrs. Grogan and Vance, members of Dublin city, will be opposed; and for the county Lord St. Lawrence is named as a Liberal candidate against Mr. Hamilton and Col. Taylor, Conservatives. The sitting member for Dundalk, Mr. Bowyer, seeks re-election, but is to be opposed. At Drogheda Mr. De Bathe will oppose the return of the sitting member, Mr. McCann, on Conservative principles; and Mr. Kertland is also in the field. Captain Archdale and the Hon. Mr. Cole, Conservatives, are candidates for re-election for the county of Fermanagh. In the borough of Galway Sir T. N. Ridington, Mr. O'Flaherty, Capt. O'Hara, and Mr. T. Howard, are all threatening to contest the seats of the present members, Lord Dunkellin and Mr. Lever. Sir W. Hort is a candidate for the vacancy caused by Mr. Henchy's retirement from the county of Kildare; and the other sitting member, Mr. Hassard, is to be opposed. Mr. Sullivan's seat in the city of Kilkenny will be contested by Mr. N. Loughnan—both are Liberals; for the county Serjeant Shee is a candidate. Mr. S. De Vere, one of the representatives for the county of Limerick, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliamentary life; and in the county of Londonderry Mr. Clarke resigns from ill health. Col. White and Col. Greville, Liberals, have offered themselves for re-election in the county of Longford. Mr. J. S. Kirwan, who is an advocate of the ballot and tenant right, has addressed the constituency. In Queen's County Sir C. Coote will not offer himself for re-election. Mr. Kelly, a barrister of some eminence, is the Liberal candidate for Sligo borough, in opposition to the sitting member, Mr. Wynne. The sitting member for Wexford borough, Mr. Devereux, will be opposed by Sir F. Hughes and Mr. Redmond—all three are Liberals.

MADAME BOSIO died at St. Petersburg on the 12th. The Russian climate had for some time affected her health. Madame Bosio had been engaged by Mr. Gye, and was to have appeared at the Royal Italian Opera immediately after Easter.

**A LUXURIOUS COUCH.**—Beggars swarm in China, and their King lives at Peking. They die by the roadside, and are forgotten. At Peking there is a large house called "The House of the Hen's Feathers;" here the floor of an immense hall is strewn three feet deep with feathers; and into this wallowing sea of down, at a certain hour, all houseless vagabonds who apply for shelter are turned. At a beat of the tam-tam an immense tarpaulin counterpane comes down unfurling from the ceiling, and spreads over them all, like the wings of a fabulous roc hatching a nest full of eggs. The next morning, at a similar beat, it is again drawn up, and the vagabonds disperse to show their sores and collect their arms.—"The Kingdom of Flowers," in the *Eclectic*.

**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting of this society was held, on Wednesday, at Christ's Hospital—the Lord Bishop of Carlisle in the chair. About four hundred members were present, and between fifty and sixty ladies. The proceedings commenced with a short address from the Right Rev. Chairman, which was followed by an account of the Monastery of the Grey Friars, by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., who traced the very interesting history of the house from its foundation, in the thirteenth century, to the period of the Dissolution, under Henry VIII. The rev. gentleman demolished the legend that the hospital which succeeded owed its origin to Edward VI., and gave the entire credit of the good work to the citizens themselves. The picture stated to be by Holbein, and to represent the grant of the charter by the youthful Monarch, was assigned to the period of Charles I. After the company had inspected the charters, plate, &c., belonging to the hospital, they proceeded to St. Bartholomew's, on which a paper was read by Mr. Alfred White. Passing Cloth Hall, they then visited St. Giles's, Cripplegate, with the bastion of London wall, towards the history of which some details were furnished by Mr. Woodthorpe; and, after inspecting Lambeth's Chapel and crypt, they concluded the day's peregrinations by a visit to Barber Surgeons' Hall, where Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the interesting pictures and magnificent plate in the possession of that worshipful body. The business terminated with a right cordial vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had furnished the literary portion of the entertainment, and to the obliging officers of the localities visited, whose united efforts had enabled the numerous company to spend some most agreeable hours. [We intend to give, in an early Number, illustrations of some of the civic antiquities which formed the subjects of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society's meeting on Wednesday.]

### TRAVELLING IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I PRESENT you with the results of a few days' travel, showing some curious phases of Celestial locomotion, which, from the novelty of the circumstances, may possibly afford some amusement to the readers of your pictorial Journal.

Those who are accustomed to travel per rail in cushioned carriages, with a hotel and other luxuries waiting for them at their journey's end, will be astonished to see the style of vehicle in which we perform our voyages of discovery—a frail bamboo chair, supported by two lusty coolies, with two more to relieve them when blown. Our beds we take with us of course, and all that is requisite for the support of the inner man, and for the cleansing of the outer ditto—such as soap and brushes, towels, &c.; some weapon in case of footpads—a revolver, for instance, is not bad; and a gun for "lo spoil," as the Frenchmen say. Being thus armed in every sense, we are ready for starting, which is accordingly done; boats are hired, and we have a pleasant sail across the bay till, getting into shallow water (we being men of some weight), our boat gets aground. Pleasant! We see our companion, however, sailing away comfortably in deep water, so we back out and follow our leader. The result is we are landed safely at or near a place called Chin-wan, at the back of Pirates' Island. A small halt is then proposed, and a little chow-chow indulged in, when we get into our chairs, and begin the ascent of a mountain pass represented in the Sketch. The narrow path is in places almost perpendicular, and, as you sit in your chair, and look down the precipices over which one false step would plunge you into the mountain torrent hundreds of feet below, you experience feelings of admiration and awe similar to those felt when descending the Alps. The water here, I noticed, was of that peculiar green which you see in the Rhine going up the Via Mala; but here there were no trees—nothing but grey rocks. What, then, can be the cause of the curious colour? Up we went, our sure-footed coolies never stumbling. To see these fellows toiling under their human burden, over rocks and stones, where we, even walking, would find it difficult to step with accuracy, is really a wonderful sight, and one not to be forgotten. But it is their good humour that pleases one, and renders the trip so jolly. We look down on the opposite side of the ravine, and halfway up the hill is little village, with an overshot water-wheel. This is called Muck-min-ha.

Up we go, passing round the western shoulder of Tai-mo-shan, a very high mountain, covered with terraces to the very summit, though at present not cultivated. In former times, according to the legend, tea was grown there. The tradition runs that an Emperor in exile, being obliged to conceal himself, was protected and hidden by a petty local chief. On the Emperor's return to power, in gratitude to the hospitable chieftain, he promised and gave him all the land he could see from Tai-mo-shan (great hat mountain). The gift was really valuable, as from the top a hundred miles of land are visible. Since that time few have ventured up, as it requires some inducement of the above description. We arrived soon at the half-way house, as we called it, and rested a short time, the sun being very hot. This little farmhouse was framed by a beautiful wood, the bright green of the trees of which, after the dusty ones of Hong-Kong, was exceedingly refreshing. Out of this house emerged as we passed the most ragged children it has ever been my lot to see.

At the summit of the pass a magnificent panorama burst upon our view. At our feet lay the beautiful Cum-tin Valley, as flat as a bowling-green, surrounded by lofty mountains, whose barrenness gave them a certain aspect of grandeur. From among clumps of trees dotted here and there little villages peeped out; the paddy-ground looked almost white from being dried up so long; but the intense green of the foliage was all the more beautiful by contrast. In the distance we could see Deep Bay, and the mountains of the Pearl River, losing themselves in the haze of the beautiful February evening. Down hills now walking, now reclining in our chairs, we advanced at a rapid pace till we came into the flat valley, when,



## SKETCHES IN CHINA BY OUR OWN ARTIST.



A MOUNTAIN PASS.

utting on "all steam," we made our triumphal entry into the village of Lin-Cong, and put up at the house of our friend Kin-Yeh, head man of the village. We were soon surrounded by an admiring crowd of Celestial rustics, who, with open mouths and open eyes, stood gaping at us by the hour, laughing at anything amusing, and following us about the village in perfect good temper and jollity. We walked about while our dinner was being cooked, and went into the josshouse, in which we discovered that the young Michael Angeles of the place had been exercising their artistic genius on the whitewashed walls by the aid of charcoal. Having sufficiently contemplated these cartoons, we returned through a jungle, and found ourselves opposite the

only shop of the village. Here we were invited to partake of dinner with some natives; and, on declining with thanks, sweetmeats were handed to us with great cordiality. "The shades of evening were falling fast" when we entered our host's house, and dinner was ready, upon which we fell to in rustic style, and did justice to our simple fare. After dinner a very handsome young man got out his banjo and gave us some lively airs. The room was filled with villagers, our coolies, and children. There is a great deal of liberty, equality, and fraternity in these villages: every one smoked and drank tea. I sketched the scene which I inclose, being a true and faithful rendering of the entertainment, not even omitting "Kin-Yeh" and his pipe, which from its curious shape was envied,

and finally purchased, by my companion in travel. We then did a very wicked thing: we made several of the fellows drink some brandy-and-water, which they considered too strong. Old Kin-Yeh took me into his bedroom, and, after showing me a jingall of some ten feet long, asked my opinion about a cat done in indian-ink. But what should I discover on his table but a bottle of real brandy! A nice old boy you are, Mister Kin-Yeh!

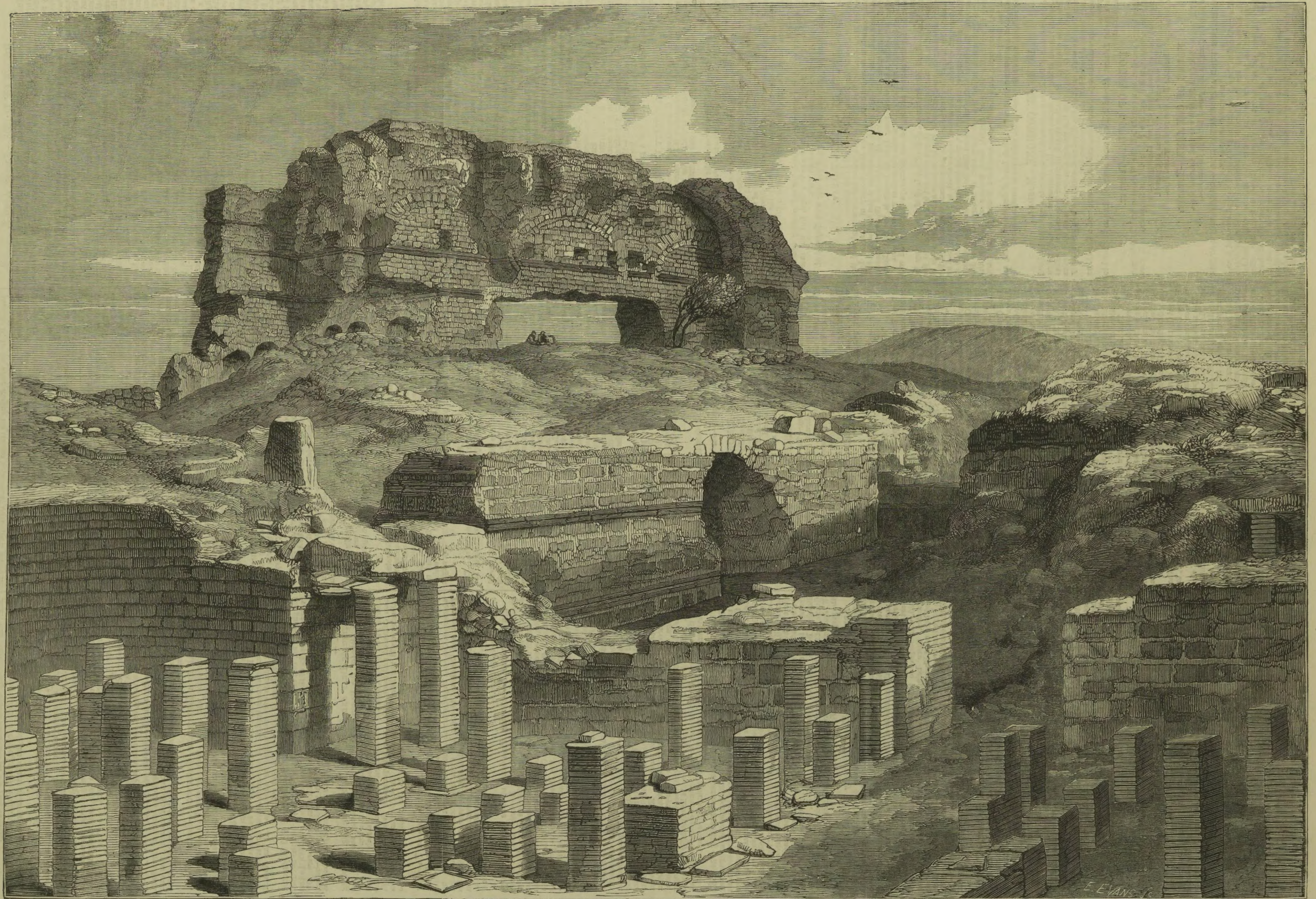
All things come to an end, and so did our wakefulness. Somnus had a word to say to us, and the consequence was we were shown to a double-bedded room, mosquito curtains, and dry grass to put our mats and blankets on. And we slept.

(To be continued.)



ENTERTAINMENT IN THE VILLAGE OF LIN-CONG.





REMAINS OF THE ROMAN CITY URICONIUM NOW BEING EXCAVATED AT WROXETER, SHROPSHIRE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 386.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary Intelligence for Friday, April 8, appeared in the Saturday edition of this Journal last week.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills.  
**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Lord DERBY postponed his motion for a vote of thanks to the Indian army from Monday to Thursday next.

**STATE OF EUROPE.**—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he thought that before Parliament was prorogued her Majesty's Ministers ought to give the House some information as to what had been done to maintain the peace of Europe.—The Earl of MALMESBURY said he would make such a statement before Parliament separated.

**INDICTABLE OFFENCES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS BILL).**—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord LYNCHURST contended that at the present time it was unnecessary to introduce enactments for the defence of the people against arbitrary government. Their Lordships must not forget that they were living at a time when prosecutions for political offences were unknown. The complaints on which the first bill was founded were almost groundless. He himself had lived in a time when the Government was carried on on a system not only arbitrary but tyrannical, and when prosecutions for political offences were matters of daily occurrence, and he was able to appreciate the advantages which this country enjoyed at the present time. He quoted Blackstone at some length in support of the view he took of the question. It was there laid down as a maxim of the English law that no man could be put upon his trial unless a bill had been found against him by a grand jury, and could not then be punished unless he was found guilty by twelve men. He believed that this afforded abundant protection to the people of this country, and he was exceedingly sorry that the first innovation was made by a Conservative Government, and by the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, for whom he entertained the greatest respect. The power which by the provisions of this bill would be entrusted to magistrates was much more likely to be perverted to arbitrary and tyrannical purposes than that at present in possession of the grand juries. It was well known that no peer could be tried before the House of Commons unless a bill had been found against him by the grand jury; but he asked with what show of justice could their Lordships send this bill down to the Commons' House of Parliament, and say they had introduced a measure to abolish the necessity of a grand jury as far as the Commons of England were concerned, but that they had taken care to except themselves from its action? A grand jury had many functions to perform, and was looked up to with respect by the country. The arrangement, also, by which the gentlemen of this country were, by means of the grand juries, brought into constant communication with the administration of justice was of the highest value and importance. Many cases of individual hardship had been advanced in defence of the bill, but if any system was to be changed in consequence of exceptional cases there would be no end to the changes which would be introduced.—Lord WENSLEYDALE and Lord CAMPBELL also opposed the bill, which, after some further discussion, was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

## THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be highly inconvenient to the public service if Lord Palmerston adhered to the notice which he had given to call attention that night to the position now occupied by this country in connection with the state of affairs on the Continent. He hoped, therefore, that the noble Lord would abstain from going into the subject then, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would make a full statement to the House on an early day, when the noble Lord could also address any remarks which he thought proper to the House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he must, of course, comply with the right hon. gentleman's request, as his only object was to have the country well informed on the subject before the dissolution.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped the right hon. gentleman would conclude with a motion, so as to enable any member to address the House on the subject who chose to do so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would do so; and would on Monday give notice of the day, whether the following one or any other, on which he would make his statement.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—In reply to Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the recommendations of the Select Committee on consular appointments had been carried out in several instances recently.

**THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.**—Mr. BEAMISH asked whether, as Sir S. Cunard had offered to convey the American mails from an Irish port for £500 out and home, the Government intended to continue to pay £800 to an Irish company?—Sir S. NORTHUOTE said the sum demanded by Sir S. Cunard was in addition to a much larger sum which he already received; and the Government, therefore, intended to adhere to their arrangement with the Galway company.—Mr. MAGUIRE, upon the authority of Sir S. Cunard, asserted that Cork harbour was the best harbour in Ireland for postal purposes.—There was a prolonged discussion before the subject dropped.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

In reply to Mr. Cayley, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he held himself at liberty to introduce another bill to amend the representation of the people if a fitting opportunity offered, as he still believed that a Conservative Government possessed peculiar facilities for dealing with and settling the question.

In reply to Sir G. Grey, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not fix the precise day, but the dissolution would take place as soon as possible after the prorogation.

Lord PALMERSTON pressed for a more definite answer.  
 The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the business of the House would probably be over by Tuesday week; but still he could not fix the day for the dissolution, although it would be towards the end of the month.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no reason why the dissolution should not take place immediately after the prorogation, nor why the new Parliament should not meet before the end of May, and a new Reform Bill be introduced ten days after.

Mr. GLADSTONE urged the necessity of dissolving and meeting again as speedily as possible, although a delay of one or two days, but not more, might be justified by the intervention of Passion week.

The subject then dropped, and the orders of the day were disposed of.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a first time.  
 Lord REDESDALE moved that there be laid before the House a plan of the ground proposed to be appropriated by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn to the courts and other buildings for the transaction of the business of the Court of Chancery under the provisions of the Court of Chancery Accommodation Bill.—After a few words from Lord St. Leonards, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Cranworth, the motion was withdrawn.

The order for the second reading of the Tramways (Ireland) Bill was discharged.

**IRISH MAILS.**—Lord MONTEAGLE asked the First Lord of the Treasury in what mode and under what authority it was proposed to give effect to the contract respecting the acceleration of the Irish mails now on the table of the House.—The Earl of DERBY replied that the contract was made by the late Government *verbatim et liberatim* as it now stood, and it was signed by Mr. Wilson, as Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. But it was always understood that the contract was dependent upon the Parliament voting the necessary sum of money.—After a discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Colchester, and Lord Montagu took part, the subject dropped.

The Earl of HARDWICKE gave notice that Lord Malmesbury would, on Friday evening, make a statement with reference to foreign affairs.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in answer to a question by Lord Palmerston, that on Friday he would make his statement as to the foreign relations of the country. He farther stated, in answer to questions by that noble Lord and Sir G. Grey, that the prorogation would most likely take place on Tuesday week, and that the dissolution would not be unnecessarily delayed; but he objected to state the precise day.

Several bills went through Committee, and others were read a third time and passed.

The Convict Prisons Abroad Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

After a long discussion on a private bill, the Waterman and Lighterman Bill, the Superannuation Bill, and the Public Offices Extension Bill, were read a second time on the motion of Lord Donoughmore.

The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Municipal Elections Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Exchequer Bill (£13,277,400) was read a second time.  
 The Lien for Freight Bill passed through Committee.

**CONSOLIDATION FUND APPROPRIATION BILL.—RESIGNATIONS AT THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.**

On the motion that the Appropriation Bill should be read a second time, Sir B. HALL asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would have any objection to state to the House the reasons which had led to the dismissal or retirement of Captain Carnegie from the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and whether Sir Richard Dundas also tendered his resignation, and had since been induced to remain at the board? The right hon. Baronet connected his question with various rumours touching election matters having special reference to the borough of Dover, which Admiral Dundas had been asked by his superiors at the Admiralty Board to contest, but had declined; while

Captain Carnegie, on a similar request being made to him, had tendered his resignation as one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty rather than undertake; and which had been successively proposed in vain to Sir W. Hoste, Captain Mundy, Sir T. Herbert, and Admiral Bruce, even with the bribe of succession to his vacant post at the board. Finally it was stated that Sir H. Leeke, after finding his chance hopeless at Devonport, where he had attempted to bias the electors by promising them a share in the official patronage now monopolised by Portsmouth, had consented to become a candidate for Dover, and was in consequence nominated a Lord of the Admiralty. In urging his inquiry into the truth of these statements, Sir B. Hall observed that, if well founded, they showed that the whole service of the Navy was thrown into confusion, on the possible eve of war, because the junior members of the Admiralty board would not obey the behests of the First Lord, issued with sole regard to the electioneering interests of the Government.

Sir J. PAKINGTON prefaced his explanations by remarking upon the inconvenience of making public reference to the private communications that might have passed among the officials attached in various ranks and departments, to the public service. The present question he had, however, no objection to answer. It was, he observed, a matter of great convenience, both to the Legislature and the Government, that one or more of the "naval Lords" of the Admiralty should have seats in the House, and when Captain Carnegie was originally appointed to the board there had been an understanding that on the first convenient opportunity he should endeavour to get himself elected. This opportunity had now occurred, but Captain Carnegie, to his great surprise and disappointment, had refused to fulfil the condition, and instead tendered his resignation, which was of course accepted. Admiral Dundas, under a similar disinclination to stand an election contest, had also offered to resign; but, from motives wholly unconnected with party politics, that gallant officer was persuaded to remain at the board. The offer of resignation made by Admiral Martin was prompted entirely on personal grounds, and had also been withdrawn. Respecting the new naval Lord (Sir H. Leeke), the right hon. Baronet declared that he knew nothing of his recent exchange from Devonport to Dover, and generally repudiated the assertion that he had ever threatened members of the board with dismissal as the penalty of refusing to challenge an election contest.

After some explanation of a personal character from Admiral Duncombe, Mr. B. OSBORNE commented upon the scene of political jobbery at the Admiralty which these incidents had disclosed. The House, he was convinced, would not suffer the affair to pass without a searching inquiry, or much longer leave the board unreformed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the inconveniences resulting from the circumstance that none of the naval Lords of the Admiralty held seats in that House had been much felt by the Government during the past year. This evil they had taken measures to remedy long before the dissolution of Parliament was contemplated. He added some further explanatory remarks touching the appointment and resignation of Captain Carnegie.

Some brief remarks on the subject having been offered by Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Napier, Lord C. Hamilton, Sir E. Perry, and other members, the subject dropped; and the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

## VOTE BY BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to introduce a bill to cause the votes of the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. In support of this motion the hon. member adduced a multitude of instances exhibiting the extent to which corruption, intimidation, and other improper influences, were carried under the existing system. Every legislative attempt to put down these practices had utterly failed, and no real protection could be afforded to the electors except by the ballot, which they had long petitioned for as a favour, but which hereafter they might exact as a right.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. V. SHELLEY.

The HOME SECRETARY met the question by moving a direct negative. The bill would, he maintained, prove most injurious to the true interests of the nation.

Sir R. BETHELL, who supported the bill, argued that the voters would obtain the right of being enabled to vote freely, it being their duty to vote honestly. The Legislature had sought to confer on them that right, and enable them to perform that duty by many enactments, all of which had proved abortive. After referring in detail to their unsuccessful endeavours to put down bribery and intimidation, the hon. and learned gentleman contended that it had now become incumbent upon the House to adopt the only means which appeared practicable and effectual for protecting the electors by giving them the ballot. He combated the objections that had been urged so frequently against secret voting, and insisted that it was neither cowardly, degrading, nor unconstitutional.

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that publicity was the presiding principle throughout the judicial, the administrative, and the political system of the country. He resisted the motion, but confessed that some of the objections he had once felt against the mechanical contrivance for secret voting had become considerably modified, and he did not apprehend any serious injury either to the political organisation or the social character of the nation from adopting the ballot.

Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, felt his objections increased rather than diminished, especially as by the present bill ballot-voting was to be made compulsory, instead of being left optional with the elector. As a protection to the constituents he believed that the device would prove inoperative, and, so far from ensuring freedom and purity of election, would generate more fraud, falsehood, and corruption than already existed.

Mr. A. MILLS opposed the motion.

Mr. CONINGHAM supported it.

Mr. H. BERKELEY, in replying, described Lord Palmerston's speech as "flagrant and audacious rubbish."

On a division there appeared:—For leave to bring in the bill, 99; against, 102.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon, and sat for an hour, during which time the Exchequer Bills (£13,277,400) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and the Convict Prisons Abroad Bill, were passed through Committee. The Vexatious Indictments Bill and several other measures were withdrawn. Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE STATE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**—The Earl of MALMESBURY said that, with the leave of the House, he should postpone his statement on foreign affairs from Friday until Monday.

**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY, &c.**—The Earl of DERBY proposed a vote of thanks to the Indian Army, similar to that proposed by Lord Stanley in the other House.—Earl GRANVILLE seconded the motion, which, after a discussion, in which the Duke of Cambridge and other Peers took part, was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY, &amp;c.

Lord STANLEY, in an able and appropriate speech, moved the following resolutions:—

"1. That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Canning, G.C.B., her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India; the Right Hon. Lord John Elphinstone, G.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay; Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., Commissioner of Souda; Robert Montgomery, Esq., late Chief Commissioner in Oude—for the ability with which they have severally employed the resources at their disposal for the re-establishment of peace in her Majesty's Indian dominions.

"2. That the thanks of this House be given to General the Right Hon. Lord Clyde, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India; Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B.; Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B.; Major-General Henry Gee Roberts; Major-General George Cornish Whitlock; Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B.; Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.; Brigadier-General Robert Walpole, C.B.; Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.—for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by them during the military operations by which the late insurrection in India has been effectually suppressed.

"3. That the thanks of this House be given to the other gallant officers of her Majesty's Army and Navy, and also of her Majesty's Indian forces, for the intrepidity, zeal, and endurance evinced by them in the arduous operations of the late Indian campaign.

"4. That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour, self-devotion, and brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, who have taken part in the suppression of the recent disturbances in India; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of their several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

Lord PALMERSTON cordially seconded the motion; congratulating the House that they could pause, amid the hostile conflicts of party politics, to unite on such an occasion.

The motion was supported by Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord J. Russell (who said that no such vote had ever been better deserved), Mr. V. Smith, Colonel North, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Vansittart, and General Codrington, and unanimously agreed to.

**THE STATE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER postponed his statement on foreign affairs from Friday till Monday, upon the ground that it would be conducive to the public interests in the present state of the negotiations to do so.

**JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.**—Mr. WALPOLE called attention to the fact that the resolution of the House admitting Jews only held good for the present Session, and moved to convert it into a standing order, so as to make it binding upon future Parliaments, until formally repealed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion, and Mr. E. JAMES supported it.

After a few words from Mr. HADFIELD, the motion was agreed to.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, held at the India House, on Wednesday, Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman for the year ensuing.

Dr. GLOVER, a physician of considerable ability, died on Saturday, at Notting-hill, from, it is said, the effects of an over dose of chloroform or chloric ether.

Mr. RITCHIE, secretary to the committee of the treasury at the Bank of England, was killed in King William-street, City, on Wednesday, by the falling of an empty wine-pipe from a van upon his head, thereby fracturing his skull. The deceased gentleman was greatly esteemed.

At the Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, the further examination of Captain Mortimer and Mr. Marshall, army-clothier, on a charge of illegally selling army commissions, was gone into, and, some additional evidence having been produced, was again adjourned.

The Rev. W. Lonsdale was charged at the Marlborough Police Court, on Tuesday, with a cruel assault on one of his pupils, a boy under thirteen years of age. It appeared to the magistrate that the boy had been treated with undue severity, and the defendant was fined £5.

On Monday evening a public festival was given by the Liberal electors of the borough of Marylebone to celebrate the return of Mr. Edwin James to Parliament. Sir Benjamin Hall, the other member, was also present; and the reception accorded to both gentlemen was of a most enthusiastic character.

**TESTIMONIAL TO A FIRE-ESCAPE CONDUCTOR.**—Samuel Wood, the fire-escape conductor, who has so repeatedly risked his life in saving others, has been presented with a gold medal by the parishioners of White-chapel for the gallantry he displayed on the occasion of the recent fire in High-street.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.**—The Rev. Dr. Goulbourn preached on Sunday morning, at Quebec Chapel, Portman-square, in aid of the funds of this valuable institution. The rev. gentleman brought his address to a close by stating that no less than 171 patients were now waiting for admission. At the close of the service the liberal sum of £116 10s. 10d. was collected.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 923 boys and 914 girls (in all 1837 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1556. In the week ending Saturday last, the total deaths registered in London were 1201. They exhibit an increase of 134 on those of the preceding week—being, however, 65 less than the estimated average rate of mortality for the first week of April.

**MEETING OF DEAF AND DUMB.**—On Monday evening a meeting of the Society for the Promulgation of the Gospel among the Deaf and Dumb was held at Tonbridge Chapel, Euston-road, for the benefit of the funds of the society. Tea was served to the deaf and dumb and their friends at six o'clock, and afterwards several clergymen and other gentlemen delivered addresses, which were interpreted to those who, through calamity, could not hear what was uttered. A small bazaar was held on behalf of the society, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Mr. John Weatherhead, Governor of Newgate, was on Tuesday appointed by the Court of Aldermen Governor of Holloway Prison. There was a poll with three candidates. Mr. Alderman Gabriel refused to vote, whereupon the Lord Mayor, overruling the Town Clerk's opinion, told him he must, and threatened to enter him upon the journals as having been guilty of a contempt of court. The Alderman, however, persisted in his refusal, and Mr. Alderman Wilson then rose and moved that he be taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms. No one, however, seconding the motion, it fell to the ground. Some routine business was then transacted, and the Court adjourned.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE, the President of the Royal Society, gave his first conversation since his election, in November last, on Saturday night, at the apartments of the society, Burlington House, Piccadilly. There was an unusually large attendance of the members of the different scientific, learned, and literary institutions of the metropolis present on the occasion. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lord George Lennox and Captain Du Plat, honoured the President by his presence at the meeting. The large and interesting collection of portraits (94) belonging to the society being in the large meeting-room, newly cleaned, attracted much notice. Numerous models and objects of scientific interest were exhibited in the several apartments, and were examined with considerable interest by the learned body present.

**THE BOYS' HOME.**—The committee of management of the Boys' Home, 44, Euston-road, in their first annual report, state that the results attained have been so much more encouraging than the projectors had expected, and the working of the Home so gratifying in its effect on the moral and physical character of the boys already received, that they are very desirous that sufficient funds should be subscribed to enable them to take full advantage of their favourable position. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining remunerative work for such of the boys as from their age, strength, and abilities are fit to be employed out of the Home, nor has it been difficult to find satisfactory employment even for the younger hands. In fact, if funds had been ready, they could have usefully employed twice that number. They hope soon to attain a much-desired object—the employment of the younger boys at half-time remunerative work.

**PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.**—A numerous meeting was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the purpose of inaugurating an association to erect and promote the erection of free drinking-fountains in the metropolis. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair. A note from the Archbishop of Canterbury was read to the meeting congratulating the society on the progress it had made, and cordially wishing it success. Impressive addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Radstock, Mr. Melly (who has erected thirty-five drinking fountains in Liverpool), the Earl of Albemarle, Lord John Russell, and others. At the close of the meeting a subscription list was read, among the names in which were—Lady Byron, two guineas annually, and a handsome donation for a fountain to be erected in her neighbourhood; Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., £500; Barclay, Bevan, and Co., £100; Mr. Buxton, M.P., £200; Mr. Russell Gurney, £100; Mr. Hanbury, M.P., £100; Mr. J. Gurney, M.P., £100; Mr. W. Judson, £50; Barnett, Hoare, and Co., £50; Mr. Slaney, M.P., £30; and the proprietor of the *British Workman*, £20.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.**—The anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor taking the chair, supported by about 100 friends of the institution. His Lordship, in consequence of indisposition, however, was compelled to leave before the close of the dinner; and his place was filled for the remainder of the evening by Alderman Sir George Carroll, one of the oldest supporters of the institution. In proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Asylum for Idiots"—the Chairman said, with respect to the institution at Earlswood, it now contained 279 inmates, there being room for more. It was true the institution had been most liberally supported, yet the demands upon the funds were so large that even the generosity extended towards it was insufficient to do all that could be desired. The next election would take place on the 28th instant, when twenty candidates would be elected out of a list which, he regretted to state, amounted to upwards of 150. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to nearly £1500.

**THE LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.**—The fifth annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday—the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. The report mentioned the consecration of ten churches, and pointed out as a matter of great satisfaction that both our noble cathedrals were now made available for the church accommodation of the working classes of London, and that at least 6000 persons were thus attracted every Sunday evening to attend the services of the national Church. The receipts of the last year had been £1100 less than those announced in the last report. Grants had been made during the year:—Churches, £3350; enlargement of church, £50; enfranchisement and purchase of proprietary chapels, £1900; temporary churches, £200; purchase of site, £2195; missionary curates, £50; parsonages, £600; loans, £1800; making a total of £10,185. The financial statement showed the receipts to be £5160 19s. 9d.; and that, after deducting the expenditure, there remained investments to the amount of £13,247 19s., and a balance at banker's of £1679 7s. 8d. The chairman, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Cork, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Lord Ebury, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and others addressed the meeting.

**REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.**—The second industrial exhibition of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, consisting of specimens of the work of the inmates and scholars of the various institutions comprised in the Union, was opened on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, and a conversation of the subscribers and friends of the Union was held in the evening. The exhibition, which contained a great many very creditable samples of workmanship in various trades, remained open on the following day. Three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled on Wednesday evening, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Hanbury having made a statement of the objects and proceedings of the Union, the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of London, Lord Radstock, and the Earl of Carlisle. The latter noble Lord, in the course of his eloquent remarks, said he thought this reformatory movement one of the most hopeful and promising of the present day—one going far beyond what was proposed by hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other provisions for the wretched and destitute. By these reformatory institutions it was sought to promote a radical change in the life and heart, to subdue the very germs of vice and evil, and foster those habits which were most conducive to happiness and good. This was to be done, not by any machinery, however perfect, but by the influence of one human heart and conscience upon another. After a few words from the Earl of Shaftesbury the company separated, the Bishop of London having pronounced a benediction.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE following lines were found on Wednesday last in front of Cambridge House, Piccadilly. They are so characteristic, and, one rhyme excepted, so good, that we shall give them without further comment:—

Of all the members present sitting,  
Ben is best for true hard hitting.  
Ben is certainly a miller,  
Ben is certainly a killer.  
Ben it was—ask any teller—  
Who knock'd down Robert Peel the peeler—  
Near Ben of Bucks—"hence all avants!"  
From Ben Jonson to Ben Caunt,  
Wire, that little Mayor of Mayors,  
Tries to hit like Tommy Sayers,  
But Pam has said, that man of men  
Seal me of the tribe of Ben.  
Let Ben keep in, then all is over,  
With yours—

THE LATE M.P. FOR DORSET.

The reply was sententious:—

Dear fellow, do not drop your pecker:  
Ben will be out from the Exchequer.

"The right of translation is reserved."

Hanging Academicians speak somewhat despondingly of what the first Monday in May is to expose to the public eye in Trafalgar-square. There is, we are assured, a good deal of hand, but not much head. The hand has done its work. There is detail, we are told, wholesale. This is a pity. Why will men continue to paint nature like seeds-men? "The poet and the grazier," as Wordsworth said of his own portrait, with which, of course, he was not satisfied, "are two very different people." Landscape is not all grazing. A true painter should, like a true poet, lift landscape into poetry. A common man saw the stamp-collector for Westminster in Wordsworth's face; Chantrey, in his bust, saw the poet of Tintern Abbey and all time.

This week, like the last, is remarkably noteworthy for a double fight—a Figg and Broughton night. Lord Derby spoke (this is a column in which the literary merits alone of a speech are considered), in a style that Bolingbroke would have loved and Burke approved, for

Fools admire, and men of sense approve;

and Mr. Disraeli—we are not indorsing his sentiments—has written a letter to his John Hampden constituents so thoroughly English in its expression that great men admire the language who do not fall in entirely with its sentiments.

An odd remark fell the other day across us, expressed in a circle of authors—we write colloquially—we write what a great authority, to whom no one no more willingly would bow than we—"literature out of newspapers is nearly at an end." It is a widely advertised fact that we have a race of men not trained to the noble calling of literature—men loving its riches without knowing its resources, who go in, and continue in, for literature, like men equally small who will go and continue in for statesmanship, of which they understand as little.

The following correspondence, on a subject of much moment, is partly private, partly public, but of so much moment in literature that we give it entire:—

21, Prince's Gate, Feb. 19, 1859.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the application made by many distinguished persons for access to the copies of ancient wills preserved in the Registry of the Court of Probate. If the premises in which the books are kept and the business of the Registry is transacted were more commodious, and the Treasury would sanction the appointment of one or two persons to take charge of the ancient books, and exhibit them to literary gentlemen, I should think it would be easy to make arrangements to effect that object, but much fear that it will be impracticable as long as we are confined to the present Registry.

I will refer the application to the principal officers in the registry, and take their opinion upon it, which shall be communicated to you without delay.

I am, &amp;c., C. CRESSWELL.

John Bruce, Esq.

50, Eversfield-place, St. Leonard's, Feb. 20, 1859.

Sir,—The gentlemen who signed the memorial with reference to the ancient wills cannot but feel extremely obliged by your courteous and instant attention to their application.

They will, also, I am sure, look forward with interest to the further communication alluded to, and not without hope that, even in the present state of things, some partial concessions may be made to literary applicants.

Their number would be small; and, if it were thought necessary so to limit them, their business might be dismissed in the early part of the day, before the other duties of the office became urgent.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.,

Sir Crosswell Cresswell.

JOHN BRUCE.

50, Eversfield-place, St. Leonard's, Feb. 24, 1859.

Sir,—Allow me to lay before you the following facts which I have just received from Mr. Duffus Hardy, who, under the Master of the Rolls, has the charge of the literary inquiries into the public records. Mr. Hardy's remarks may be of use to the officers of the Registry of the Court of Probate in considering the recent memorial.

Mr. Hardy states, that the number of literary inquirers who have tickets from Sir Francis Palgrave is about fifty, and that he has never in any one day known of more than six of them consulting records, and never more than two or three at any one time, and on some days no one at all.

The literary inquirers are in the same room with the business-searchers and use the same tables, and Mr. Hardy adds that the literary inquirers cause no inconvenience or delay whatever to the public business, and that it often happens that a literary inquirer comes and consults one or perhaps two records, makes a short extract, and goes away in less than a quarter of an hour.

If it were permitted that literary inquirers should stand in the office at Doctors' Commons, at the same desks as the public now stand at, and be allowed to take their extracts, with their pencils and paper, without payment of fees, or being compelled to take official copies when they only want a few words or lines, I do not entertain the slightest doubt that the arrangement would be no inconvenience to the office, and would work satisfactorily to all parties.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.,

Sir Crosswell Cresswell.

J. BRUCE.

21, Prince's Gate, Feb. 25 [1859].

Sir,—I have forwarded your letter to Doctors' Commons for the consideration of the registrars. If what you propose can be effected, it will require the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and the Lords of the Treasury, in any alteration of the fees which are now received. As they are received for and on behalf of the Government, I have no power to reduce them.

I am, &amp;c.,

John Bruce, Esq.

C. CRESSWELL.

21, Prince's Gate, March 18 [1859].

Sir,—I have received from the registrars of the Court of Probate a report upon the memorial which you forwarded to me on the 18th of February, and which I submitted to their consideration.

They inform me that, as long as the business of the Registry is conducted in the premises to which they are at present confined, it will be impossible to grant the facilities that were asked. The bill brought into the House of Commons by Lord John Manners gives us reason to expect that this difficulty may be long removed; but it will be necessary to obtain not only more convenient premises, but also the sanction of the Commissioners of the Treasury, to the appointment of one clerk at least to attend the parties examining old books, and to a remission of the fees now exacted; for in the scale of fees now settled no alteration can be made without the concurrence of their Lordships; and by sec. 100 of the Probate Act any officer wilfully neglecting or omitting to collect the fee prescribed is liable to be dismissed from his office.

I am, &amp;c.,

John Bruce, Esq.

C. CRESSWELL.

5, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, N.W., March 19, 1859.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your answer to the memorial transmitted to you on the 18th of February. I shall take immediate steps for laying it before the memorialists.

They will feel regret that no present relief is conceded; but, viewing your letter as indicative of a willingness on your part to grant what is solicited, on the acquisition of more convenient premises and subject to the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, the gentlemen who signed the memorial will, I doubt not, concur in returning you their hearty thanks.

I have the honour, &amp;c.,

Sir Crosswell Cresswell.

JOHN BRUCE.

The wishes of men like Macaulay, Stanhope, Mr. Carlyle, and the other distinguished persons signing the statement submitted to Sir Crosswell Cresswell's consideration, must be yielded to. They are neither to be despised nor refused.

## MUSIC.

The performance at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on Saturday last, of Mendelssohn's music to the tragedy of "Antigone" was better in itself and more successful than the previous production of the companion-piece, "Edipus," of which we gave an account several weeks ago. The music of "Antigone" is of a more simple and popular character than that of "Edipus." The vocal portion (which is choral) is chiefly in unison and sung entirely by male voices; and its plain and broad melodies are well calculated to be distinctly heard throughout a large space. A great improvement was made by the employment of two performers instead of one to recite the spoken dialogue. Mr. Nicholls, who, in the "Edipus," had the whole burden of this task—and it was a heavy one both to himself and the audience—was now aided by Miss Héraud, who declaimed the part of *Antigone* (besides the smaller female parts) with such beautiful elocution and passionate expression that the assemblage were moved as well as delighted. There was again an enormous multitude of visitors, probably ten thousand, of whom the largest portion could not possibly hear the performance; but to those who did it evidently afforded the highest pleasure.

Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was produced at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Tuesday; Ronconi being announced to appear in his favourite character of *Enrico*, well known to be one of the greatest achievements on the modern tragic stage. To the great disappointment of the audience he was prevented by indisposition from making his appearance, and Signor Debassini performed the part at very short notice. The disappointment, however, was lessened by the excellent manner in which Debassini acquitted himself under such disadvantageous circumstances; for he not only acted with great power but sang the music admirably. The character of the heroine, moreover, was beautifully sustained by Mlle. Lotti, who gains ground with the public on every successive appearance. Mlle. Didiée played the part of the youthful cavalier *Armando di Gondì* with great spirit and sang exquisitely; and Neri-Baraldi's sweet tenor voice and unpretending but sensible acting produced their due effect in the character of *Riccardo*. In short, the opera went off successfully; and those who were disappointed by the absence of Ronconi were gratified by his appearance on Thursday.

M. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT gave a concert of chamber pianoforte music, the first of a series, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday morning. M. Goldschmidt is an excellent musician, and one of the most accomplished pianists of the day. His selection on this occasion was of the most classical character: it consisted of four pieces, all of large dimensions, and each a masterpiece of its author. There were Mozart's quartet in E flat; Mendelssohn's "Variations Sériuses" for the pianoforte solo; Beethoven's sonata in G minor for the piano and violoncello; and Hummel's grand septuor in D minor. M. Goldschmidt was assisted on the violin by M. Sainton, the viola by Herr Schreurs, the violoncello by Signor Piatti, the double bass by Mr. Howell; the flute, oboe, and horn by Pratten, Crozier, and C. Harper. With such executants we need scarcely add the performances were perfect, and most gratifying to a large and highly-musical audience. The programme of the concert bore the following announcement:—"Owing to the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the concerts announced for May 7 and May 21 are postponed to a future period."

Mr. AGUILAR gave a musical matinee on Wednesday at his house in Westbourne-square, when a selection of pianoforte music was performed by a number of his most advanced pupils in the presence of a large party of their friends and relatives,—an excellent expedient for enabling young ladies to appear in society and take their part in an elegant pastime with a good grace and proper self-possession. The morning's entertainment was very gratifying. Several of the youthful performers showed great and cultivated talents. Two of the arduous pieces of the day—"The Plus Ultra" of Dussek, and "The Sonata Pastorale" of Beethoven—were played by Miss Weldon and Miss Henry with remarkable firmness and intelligence. Two sisters, the Misses Samuda, showed abilities worthy of regular artists, especially in Osborne's duet for two pianos on themes from "The Huguenots." One of these ladies, too, played Mr. Aguilars' "Bolero" (one of his happiest compositions) with great brilliancy and effect. The only male performer was a youth, a son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who promises to be a first-rate amateur.

THANKSGIVING FOR OUR SUCCESSES IN INDIA.—The following notification appears in a supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette*:—"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of April, 1859, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the constant and signal successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by the whole of the forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary mutiny and rebellion which had broken out in that country had been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace are restored to her Majesty's subjects in the East; and it is ordered that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all the churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 1st day of May next. And it is hereby further ordered that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—WM. L. BATHURST." A similar order is also made extending to Scotland.

TESTIMONIALS.—A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. Edward Owen, B.A., on the occasion of his resigning his ministerial duties at St. Thomas's, Stockton Heath, for the Curacy of Eastham, Cheshire, in the form of a costly timepiece. The teachers and scholars of the day and Sunday schools also presented the rev. gentleman with a handsome silver pocket communion service.

The presentation of a handsome gold watch, a purse of sovereigns, and a scroll containing the names of 162 subscribers, has been made to the Rev. John Duncan, M.A., late Curate of Sherborne. In the evening some of the girls of the first class of the Sunday school presented the rev. gentleman, on behalf of themselves, teachers, and fellow-scholars, with a large handsome Bible, bound in morocco, and a prayer-book, as a token of gratitude and respect.

The Rev. T. A. Methuen, Rector of All Cannings, Wilts, has received a testimonial on entering the fiftieth year of his incumbency.

At a meeting, on the 7th inst., of the inhabitants of Hartlepool, presided over by the Mayor, a handsome épergne was presented to Mr. Thomas Belk, who has fulfilled the duties of town-clerk of that borough for nineteen years, "as a memorial of his valuable public services." The portrait of Mr. Belk, also, was presented to the borough by "a number of his fellow-townsmen and professional friends."

THE INDIAN LOAN.—The following is the official notification of the Indian Loan:—"Indian Office, April 11, 1859. The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared, at or before twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to receive tenders for a loan of £7,000,000, for seven years, on security of debentures (transferable either by the delivery of the debentures respectively or by deed), to be issued under the provisions of the Act 22nd Victoria, cap. 11, such debentures to be of the respective amounts of £1000 and £500, and to bear interest at the rate of four cent per annum, payable by coupons attached, half-yearly, at the treasury at this office, on the 10th of July and the 10th of January in each year. Holders of the debentures will have the option of claiming payment at par at the expiration of five years from the 19th of July next, on giving one year's previous notice. The tenders to be for sums of not less than £500, and to state how much will be given for every £100 of the said loan. The tenders are to be delivered in sealed, at the treasury at this office, and to specify the debentures required, whether transferable by delivery or by deed, and the proportions of each denomination of debentures. A deposit of two per cent upon the amount tendered must at the same time be paid, to be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, and parties tendering must be careful not to inclose the deposit in the sealed tender. So much of the amount tendered to be paid to the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the 3rd of May, 1859, as will leave 50 per cent of the capital to be paid as under, viz.:—25 per cent on the 14th June, 1859, 25 per cent on the 10th June, 1860, from which dates the interest of 4 per cent per annum upon the respective instalments will be calculated; but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of 3 per cent per annum upon the anticipated payments. In cases of equality of tenders beyond the amount required they will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution. Scrip receipts will be given to the parties entitled, to be delivered up in exchange for the debentures when prepared. No tender will be received after twelve o'clock on the said 19th day of April, nor unless upon a printed form, which may be obtained at the Accountant-General's department of this office; or of Mr. Henry Scott, 16, Throgmorton-street."

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday a new piece, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced. It is entitled "Nine Points of the Law." The story is as follows:—A widow has possession of a country house and grounds to which another person has the legal right, and the problem is how the lady shall secure the former against the just claims of the latter. Of course she calls into play her woman's wit and her woman's fascination. Her name is *Mrs. Smylie*, and her representative is Mrs. Stirling, who undertakes the task of cajoling Mr. *Edmund Ironside* (Mr. Addison) out of his estate. The gentleman is a manufacturer from the north, not at all prepared by nature or education for encounter with such an opponent; in fact, she disarms him at once by her assumed gentleness and feigned submission. She merely asks for a week's delay—a reasonable request, easily granted. The lawyer of the claimant then comes into the field Mr. *Cunningame* (Mr. H. Wigan). The charming widow contrives a battery, too, for him, and overwhelms him with legal argument, which, aided by the force of her beauty, utterly confound him. In the confusion of the moment and the weakness of his own honesty he reveals secrets which ought only to be known to his own client, and which render Mr. Ironside's case a little doubtful. Of these the clever widow is not slow to take advantage. The lawyer's treachery enables *Mrs. Smylie* to make a show of generosity, which so prevails with Mr. Ironside that the rough, burly, well-meaning man executes a deed of gift in her favour; and, with the estate, makes a gift of himself, and becomes her husband. Both characters were admirably hit off by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Addison. Mr. Wigan's lawyer, also, was a veritable portrait, a little caricatured perhaps. The scene takes place in a drawing-room commanding a fine prospect, beautifully painted by Mr. Telbin. The new drama, simple as it is in its subject, and obvious as are its incidents and interests, was decidedly successful.

LYCEUM.—This theatre, which was suddenly closed last week, reopened on Monday as a commonwealth with two new dramas, one by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, entitled "Beau Brummel, or the King of Calais," the other "Household Words all the Year Round," in which the recent literary quarrel is treated after the usual stage fashion in such occasional pieces. Mr. Emery, in the first production, impersonated the celebrated fop with his usual talent.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Thursday week this theatre was engaged by a society of amateurs, in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College. The piece selected was Planché's drama of "The Knights of the Round Table." The gentlemen who supported the characters acquitted themselves with smoothness and propriety; and the professional ladies by whom they were assisted conducted much to the efficient performance of the piece. The farce of "The Dead Shot," and a very effective concert, followed. The whole of the proceedings were inaugurated by a versified address written by Edward Leven, Esq., and spoken by Mr. W. Rayne, in which the claims of the new college were poetically advocated.

A SCENE AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—On Saturday night last a disgraceful scene occurred at the above theatre. It appears that, Mr. Phelps and company being on the Continent, the theatre was let a fortnight ago for the performance of English opera. On Saturday evening the opera of "Martha" was announced for the benefit of Miss Fanny Huddart and Mr. J. H. Tully, the conductor, and the house was well filled. Two acts of the opera went off with great success. The curtain not rising after the lapse of the usual time, some calls were made for the orchestra, who, after great delay, made their appearance, and played the overture to the third act; but, the curtain not rising after another long delay, the overture was repeated. At the conclusion, the opera not being proceeded with, loud calls, hisses, and other noises arose from every part of the house, when Mr. Tully said that it was no fault of his that the opera was not gone on with, for he and the band and chorus were prepared to do their duty. Mr. Rosenthal then came forward and said that none of the persons whose names appeared on the bills had received any money for a fortnight, but although they were prepared to do their duty they could not get the curtain drawn up. The company, however, would go on with the opera in front of the curtain. Mr. Rosenthal then, with some of the chorus, came in front of the curtain, but the noise behind was so great that his voice could not be heard. The ladies then came on, but a disturbance behind ensued between those who wished to go on and those who did not. A mob of supernumeraries came in front of the curtain, and a scene of great riot was the consequence. The audience showered halfpence upon the stage, and in the scramble to pick them up the handsome drop scene was broken at the bottom. This uproar continued for some time, and it was only with great difficulty that the house was eventually cleared.

NATLES: ITS PEOPLE AND THEIR HABITS.—Imagine then, kind reader, such a city, with its houses empty, and the whole population living out in its streets. No human being, either piteous or adult, abides under the roof longer than he can help; and such is the climate, that for seven months in the year the people can even sleep out of doors without discomfort. Every street, and alley, and court, therefore, are crowded with life—life, varied, animated, intense. The brown complexions, the flashing eye, regular white teeth, extravagant gesture, and loud, excited talk, arrest you at every corner. And the terrific contrasts of life clash here in violent and vivid antagonism, without an intermediate shade to blend them. You see the nobles, arrayed in most costly and sumptuous splendour, attended by gorgeously clad servants, lolling in their crimson equipages; while all the others seem, to an English gaze, to be not even decently clothed. The populace has lapsed almost into the nakedness of savagery. The men pursue their occupation in loose linen shirts and trousers, the head only ornamented by a dirty cap of the same material, from which dangles a red or blue tassel. The women are seen with bare feet, and uncovered breasts and heads; and the children roll into the street almost as they were born. At every hour of the day, after early dawn, you will see some of the people sipping coffee in a café; some excitedly talking in little groups; some eating macaroni or fish at the stalls in the streets; some lazily basking in the sun; others playing with dirty cards, or enjoying the drolleries of "Pulcinella;" while, throughout the varied tumultuous medley, there is an air of general good-humour; an expression that seems to say—"We live for to-day; to-morrow has no existence to us; the present is life, the future is a myth!" The Neapolitans are not indolent, as has been carelessly said. When they have a motive and opportunity for work they are industrious. All is done out of doors: they have no secrets. Their workshop is the doorstep or the space before the house. So conceive the hubbub and hum of one of these streets, like a hive with the cap taken off. Here iron bedsteads are being formed and framed; there tailors sit stitching the linen breeches. Shoemakers are on their benches, and put soles and bodies together under the sun's broad blaze. The baker rolls his paste and dries his macaroni in the open air. In one spot the barber is shaving his customer, or has him sheathed like a ghost in his apron, and is merrily cutting his hair; in another the letter-writer sits with his quills and table; and beside him the lover and man of business are whispering their secrets, and so finding their epistles. Women and children squat in little groups on the ground, each pursuing their own vocation. Stocking-mending, spinning, and washing, all go on together. Nor is there the least sense of inconvenience or restraint. The Italians have not the vanity of Englishmen in supposing themselves constantly observed. All act as freely and unrestrainedly in the open air as within doors.—*Eclectic Review*, April, 1859.

THE EXTRACTION OF ORE FROM AURIFEROUS QUARTZ.—On this subject a correspondent writes as follows:—"In order to accomplish the object designed, the mode of treatment prescribed consists in an application of fire to the quartz, until the body of rock becomes heated to a sufficient degree of intensity, arriving at which condition water must be poured at short intervals on the stone mass, and in proper proportions, easily ascertained. An immediate change ensues on the rapid transition, indicated by the desired results, and the operation, successfully achieved, realises the anticipations formed with regard to the suggestion. It is not difficult to assign the moving cause, and to elucidate the natural consequences. The fact has been ascertained from repeated experiments that the expansive element, cold water, when brought in sudden contact with coloric, generates, besides steam, strong electrical action. On this principle the proposal is based, and it is found on trial that the hard integral substance, subjected to smart shocks from the powerful force which the subtle fluid exhibits, quickly crumbles into brittle fragments, leaving the precious metal, without fusion, completely disengaged, in a fit state for collection."

A SKILFUL FEE-FINDER.—The *Medical Times* tells a story of Sir Richard Jebb which makes even rapacity comical. He was attending a nobleman from whom he had a right to expect five guineas: he received only three. Suspecting some trick on the part of the steward from whom he received it, he at the next visit contrived to drop the three guineas. They were picked up, and again deposited in his hand; but he still continued to look on the carpet. His Lordship asked if all the guineas were found. "There must be two still on the carpet," replied Sir Richard, "for I have but three." The hint was taken as he meant.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has appointed Professor Owen, F.R.S., to the office of Sir Robert Reade's Lecturer for the year ensuing. Professor Owen will deliver a lecture in the Senate House on the "Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia" early in the Easter term.



## "THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE."

A VERY tasteful and elegant edition of Wordsworth's poem of "The White Doe of Rylstone" has been recently published by Messrs. Longman. As most people know, the poem in question is founded on a local tradition, and on the ballad in Percy's collection called "The Rising in the North"—that is, the great insurrection in the twelfth year of Elizabeth, 1569, which was caused by the plan devised to bring about a marriage between Mary Queen of Scots, then a prisoner in England, and the Duke of Norfolk. Among those who joined in the rising was a gentleman of the name of Norton, who bore the common banner of the confederated noblemen and gentlemen, and who, with his sons, greatly distinguished himself. Their family property was called Rylstone, and with it is connected a tradition which runs as follows:—"That a white doe long continued to make a pilgrimage weekly from Rylstone over the fells of Bolton, and was constantly found in the abbey church during Divine



"THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE"—FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE DOE.

service, at the close of which she returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation." How this tradition is connected with the principal circumstances of the fate of the Nortons is, of course, well known to those who are familiar with the poem, and those who are unacquainted with it can only be referred to the volume which has just been presented to the public.

In our present Number we give three Engravings from the admirable illustrations in the work by Birket Foster. The first represents the first appearance of the doe—

the dusky trees between,  
And down the path through the open green,  
Where is no living thing to be seen;  
And through yon gateway, where is found,  
Beneath the arch with ivy bound,  
Free entrance to the churchyard ground;  
And right across the verdant sod,  
Towards the very house of God,  
Comes gliding in with lovely gleam,  
Comes gliding in serene and slow,  
Soft and silent as a dream,  
A solitary doe—  
White as the lily of June!

The second Picture is taken from that part of the poem which so exquisitely represents the communion between the doe and the "consecrated maid" who wrought the banner "raised so joyfully," and who—

Ill-tears wept, he saw them fall;  
And overheard her as she spake  
Sad words to that mute animal,  
The White Doe, in the hawthorn brake.

The third Illustration shows the pursuit of Francis Norton, the survivor of the band, to whose charge was committed the banner, and who took it from the hand of one of the soldiers who guarded him and the other prisoners to execution, and

from among the tide  
Of the spectators, occupied  
In admiration or dismay,  
Bore, unobserved, his charge away.  
And forward with a steady will  
He went, and traversed plain and hill,  
And up the Vale of Wharf his way  
Pursued; and on the second day  
He reached a summit where his eyes  
Could see the Tower of Bolton rise;  
There for a moment's briefest space  
Made halt; but, hark! a noise behind  
Of horsemen, at an eager pace,  
He heard with a misgiving mind.

Altogether, this new edition of a poem which has found, and no doubt still has, many admirers is an elegant contribution to those drawing-room collections of books which are now an indispensable part of the furniture of our dwellings *de luxe*.

*The Art-Journal*.—The principal illustrations in the *Art-Journal* for the current month are engravings from two pictures in the Royal collection. The first is "The Home-Expected," painted by Mulready, and engraved by Cousens. If there be some little dissatisfaction to the eye in this engraving, it is to be excused by the fact that Mulready's pictures do not engrave well, owing to the absence of strong contrasts, and the absolute negation of white or high lights, which are characteristic of his brilliant and rich colouring. The picture before us is a most pleasing composition, but of so uniform a tone throughout as to deprive it of half its beauty when divested of its warm colour. Stanfield's view of Vietri, engraved by Miller, is a charming subject, ably and skilfully treated. The sky is especially worthy of notice from the elegant forms which the clouds assume, and their light, feathery, and floating appearance: their reflection in the water render the surface of the latter very transparent. The engraving is one of remarkable delicacy and finish, especially in the clouds, and the sands in the foreground. On the whole, this print of Vietri may be regarded as one of the best landscape engravings that has appeared in this series of the journal. A specimen is also given in this number of American art, in the shape of an engraving of a group in sculpture, entitled "The Prodigal Son," by J. Mozier, a gentleman who, independent in fortune, follows art more from love than as a profession, and who has taken up his residence at Rome to avail himself of all those facilities for study and practice which that city affords. The group in question belongs to what is called the naturalistic school of art as opposed to the idealised and poetical; but it presents a degree of pathos and expression which must strike the most careless eye. Perhaps the attitudes might have been less constrained and formal, but it is probable that they would not have told the story so well. This number of the *Journal* is most interesting and multiform, no less than twenty-one articles on every variety of subject connected with art and artists being included in its pages.

## LITERATURE.

## THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLISH PRINCESSES.

The eighth and concluding volume of Miss Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and the English Princesses" has been published by Messrs. Blackwood. The present volume contains a memoir of Elizabeth Stuart, first Princess Royal of Great Britain, and of Sophia, Electress of Hanover. It is almost superfluous to point out how great an interest attaches to these two names. The life of Elizabeth Stuart is a romance in itself. The eldest daughter of James I. was destined to be the subject of many political arrangements and many a political and social vicissitude. At a comparatively early age she was the object of negotiation for a marriage with the Dauphin of France, while her mother, Anne of Denmark, was desirous that she should wed the heir to the throne of Spain; but, as is well known, she was eventually married to Frederic, fifth Elector Palatine of the Rhine. The annals of the gay and chivalrous court which she maintained and adorned at Heidelberg; her husband's assumption of the title of King of Bohemia, his right to which regality was not acknowledged by James I.; the campaign against the Imperialists, in support of the Protestant cause in Germany—a contest which was, in fact, closed by the disastrous battle of Prague, where Elizabeth narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; her subsequent widowhood; her being mixed up in the struggle during the civil war in England, especially through the instrumentality of her sons, Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice; her many trials and sufferings; and, finally, her death in England, at Leicester House, in 1661-62, just forty-nine years after she had quitted her native country as the bride of the Elector, are written here with all that minuteness of detail and grace of style which characterise Miss Strickland's contributions to historical literature. A more enduring interest, however, attaches to Elizabeth as the mother of that Sophia, Electress of Hanover, whose descendants now occupy the throne of these realms. The twelfth child of the Elector and Elizabeth, she was born at the very lowest ebb of her parents' adverse fortunes, and came into a world where her presence seemed as little needed as it was desired; for those who were saddened by her entrance into life could have little foreseen how great an influence her existence was destined to exercise on the affairs of Europe and of the world. No one can pretend to a thorough acquaintance with the history of the last century who has not studied its sources in the personal history of this Princess, which is related in the volume before us.

A CONCISE AND EASY SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING FOR SOLICITORS, &c. By WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Solicitor. Published at the *Law Times* Office.

This unpretending little volume is likely to prove most useful to such members of the profession of the law as will follow its plan and precepts. The author, it appears, has personally superintended the system contained in this work for upwards of the last thirty years in the offices of various of the leading firms of solicitors in London. The system is also suitable for other professions. The book is altogether a highly creditable production. The practical part is done with remarkable clearness and simplicity, and the dry detail of system itself is relieved by two additional features—viz., remarks connected with the history of accounts and book-keeping, and an excellent exposition of commercial and monetary terms, both of which cannot but interest the mercantile, antiquarian, or more general reader. The essay in the work on solicitors' book-keeping should be studied by every attorney, for whom, indeed, the book is replete with valuable and apt information.

A TALE FOR THE PHARISEES. By the Author of "Dives and Lazarus." Judd and Glass.

Those who have read a work of great interest in connection with that phase of our social system which involves the trials and sorrows



"THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE"—THE PURSUIT OF FRANCIS NORTON.

of the London poor, entitled "Dives and Lazarus," will be ready to acknowledge that a new tale by the same author has a claim to consideration. In the story in question, which is called "A Tale for the Pharisees," there is not the variety of the former work, as it consists, not of a series of delineations of life among the lowly, but of the history of one person, a woman, whose life is traced with singular minuteness, from her orphan girlhood through her career of domestic service and married life, followed by sorrows and sufferings arising from no fault of her own, which at length reduce her to an old age of drunkenness and destitution, and a miserable death in a hospital. There is a large amount of painful attraction attached to the story. A great merit of the tale, if it had no other—and it has many—is, that nothing is related which might not have happened exactly as it is related, and it draws a most vivid and truthful picture of suffering and endurance which at last break down a naturally well-inclined heart and a well-trained mind.

The writer must be practically acquainted with the condition, the feelings, the sympathies, and the temptations of the poor and working classes: his experience is told in a style so simple and straightforward, and yet so full of vigour, and the scenes he describes are painted with so much fidelity, as to give the book something of more value than is usually attached to a work of fiction.

*The English Woman's Journal*.—This magazine continues true to its inspirations, and presents what appears to be a faithful record of that portion of the business of life to which the women of the times are devoting themselves. It may not be generally known that an association called the Ladies' Sanitary Association was formed in October, 1857, and is in full operation. A reference to the article which treats of this institution will show that it contains matter of no ordinary interest. All the other subjects preserve the characteristics of the serial, and are well worthy of consideration, as indicating the working of a comparatively new feature in our social system.

The first number of a new journal, entitled "La France, Commerciale et Maritime," has recently appeared in Paris. It is established with the view of advocating and promoting the political and commercial interests of Algeria, and the French colonies generally.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A HANDY BOOK OF MUSICAL ART, with some Practical Hints to Students. By the Hon. and Rev. T. C. SKEFFINGTON, M.A. Blackwood.

This is a very little volume, but it is full of pleasant and instructive matter. The reverend author is not only a musical amateur of superior attainments, but a gentleman and a scholar. His observations on the art which he loves are the result of competent knowledge and sound judgment, and are elegantly expressed, while they breathe that spirit of religion and morality which becomes his sacred calling. He sets out by telling us, in his preface, that his intention "is not at all to give another instruction-book to the world, but to give, as it were, a lift to inquiry; to suggest points of



"THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE"—THE "CONSECRATED MAID" AND THE DOE.

practical importance; to give a broad, and he hopes a correct, view of the art generally; and, lastly, to interest the young student in the acquirement of musical knowledge." All this he does. Supposing the young student to have acquired that elementary knowledge which is obtained from ordinary instruction-books and music lessons, everything in this little book will be found perfectly plain and intelligible; the faculty of thinking will be quickened, and the learner will be enabled, by excellent counsels and suggestions, to go on in the path of self-improvement—the only kind of improvement that is solid and permanent. We, therefore, heartily advise our readers who have young members of their families engaged in the study of music to put this little manual into their hands;—it will assuredly assist their progress.

THE ROYAL MODERN TUTOR FOR THE PIANOFORTE. By HENRI F. HEMY, Professor of Singing and Pianoforte, Newcastle-on-Tyne. D'Almaine and Co.

This work, we see from the titlepage, has reached its twentieth edition, and therefore we take some shame to ourselves for having been, till now, unacquainted with it or its author. Its circulation, doubtless, has been in the remote locality where he resides; but this does not weaken the evidence that "The Royal Pianoforte Tutor" has been a useful and successful publication. An examination of its contents has convinced us of its usefulness; for, though we do not find in it anything positively new—for what can be new in pianoforte instructions at this time of day?—yet the rules and precepts are so well digested and arranged, so clearly and concisely expressed, and illustrated by such excellent exercises and examples, that the book really is in some measure entitled to the praise of novelty. One thing, we think, deserves special commendation. Instead of long strings of scales and passages which fatigue and sicken the young player, M. Hemy gives an ample selection of pleasing and popular melodies, of progressive difficulty, and with the proper fingering carefully marked, which afford excellent practice, and are calculated to draw young persons to the instrument instead of driving them away from it. Mr. Balfe has adopted a similar plan in his new work on singing, and we should be glad to see it generally followed in instructions for the voice, and for every instrument.

FANTAISIE SUR MARTHA DE FLOTOW. FANTAISIE SUR LUISA MILLER DE VERDI. Par FRANCESCO BERGER.

These two fantasias are very pleasing *morceaux de salon*, and do great honour to the genius of the accomplished young composer. The first has for its themes the two prettiest things in Flotow's famous opera, the air "M'appari tutt' amor," and the favourite quartet. The other, on themes from "Luisa Miller," introduces two fine melodies in very different styles, "Quando le sere," and "La tomba è un letto." The subjects are treated with much taste and skill; and both the fantasias, without being excessively difficult, are brilliant, graceful, and elegant.

THE SEA FIGHT. Composed by HENRY PHILLIPS. Purday.

The sight of this song awakes many a pleasing remembrance of its author in the days when he was one of the most admired and popular of our English singers. He has long retired from public life, which he did unexpectedly, and (we think) prematurely, while he was still in the vigour of manhood and in full possession of his powers. But he has probably acted wisely for himself; for he now resides, we understand, at Birmingham, in ease and honour, free from the toils and turmoils of professional existence. Henry Phillips was a great artist—a musician of the genuine English school; and this he was from taste and predilection, not from limited knowledge or narrow views. His acquirements, on the contrary, were extensive. He was familiar with every style, and excelled in them all, from the sublime oratorio air, or the grand opera scene, to the popular ballad. Excellent English singers have come after him in his own department; but his place has not been fully supplied by any of them, even to this day. "The Sea Fight" is one of the songs composed for and sung in his well-known and popular vocal entertainments. It is a plain, bold melody, full of fire and energy, and mingled with descriptive passages, the effect of which is heightened by a very striking accompaniment; and we know few things which would produce a greater effect on a British audience, either in a theatre, concert-room, or private circle.

THE ZARA POLKA. Composed and dedicated to Charles Coote. By E. C. B. Coote, Conduit-street.

This is a spirited little piece, in the polka rhythm and measure, but not intended to serve merely to accompany a dance. It forms a graceful and elegant movement for pianoforte, and, being nicely written for the instrument, without being difficult, it is not only very agreeable to the ear, but its practice is calculated to improve the young performer.





SAWING AND PLOUGHING THE ICE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

#### ICE FOR SUMMER CONSUMPTION AT MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA.

In a climate where the summer is always so hot as in Lower Canada ice is a necessary of life, not only to cool beverages, but to keep provisions in a state of preservation. In Montreal, of those who consume ice, many have ice-houses attached to their dwellings, while the remainder, much more numerous, are supplied by Messrs. Lamplough and Campbell, the sole ice-venders in that city. This firm, during the months of January and February, while the ice is pure and thick, and the River St. Lawrence solidly bridged over by it, cut out about 6000 tons of that article and store it in a large house built for that purpose, whence, from the 1st of May until the 1st of October, they daily send it, chopped into pieces of ten, twenty, and thirty pounds, to their customers. Their price for a daily supply of 20 lb. during the whole of the time before mentioned is six dollars,

somewhat less than twopence sterling a day. The large ice-house engraved below, and used by Messrs. Lamplough and Campbell is 160 feet long by eighty feet wide and twenty-four feet high. Its walls, which are of wood, are double, having an intermediate space of thirteen inches, filled with sawdust. The interior is divided into eight equal compartments, of which each is separated from its neighbour by a partition similar to the outer wall, but only ten inches thick. The ice is all stored above ground, because in the winter the temperature below ground is higher than that of the outer air, because in summer the large mass of ice and the nature of the walls afford to it a sufficient protection against the heat, and because the ice so stored is easier of access and transportation. For the better preservation of the ice the building is kept thoroughly ventilated and drained. Some level part of the river where the ice is of the proper purity and thickness is selected. There the ice is, by means of a plough of a peculiar

construction, cut into strips of arbitrary length and of about twenty inches in width. These strips are sawn across into lengths of about 3½ feet, their thickness varying, according to the greater or less severity of the cold, from 13 to 28 inches. The blocks thus made form parallelograms, which, transparent and of a light-bluish green, have a beautiful appearance in the clear sunshine.

The British Isles are supplied with the comparatively small quantities of ice which they consume either from Wenham Lake, called Wenham Pond, in America, or from Norway; but the ice of the St. Lawrence, much purer than either, might be brought very largely into consumption amongst us if the trade were properly organised. It is calculated that it might be delivered in London at the charge of one halfpenny or three farthings per pound, leaving a profit to the exporters and importers. The use of ice as a luxury is just beginning to be known amongst us, and, when duly cultivated and extended, will make the St. Lawrence a mine of treasure.



THE ICEHOUSE, NUNS' ISLAND, MONTREAL.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

York has had a very fair Spring Meeting, but still it does not take quite the ground it once promised to do. Lady Falconer seems likely to rub off some of her heavy engagements by the easy style in which she won the Zetland Stakes; the Spring St. Leger fell to a Chanticleer, as it did last year; and the time-honoured harlequin-jacket of Bishop Burton was seen in it to the fore. Precious Stone justified the high price which was thrice over given for her as a yearling, and ran so stoutly that Gladiolus only just got home first for the Great Northern by a neck. Lord Zetland's colours were second with Volatile for the Lonsborough Cup, which Fobert's stable pulled off with Burgomaster; and Rattlebone, who is getting quite a distinguished second, had no earthly chance with Thormanby, a son of Alice Hawthorne (who has just foaled a colt to Wyld Dayrell) in the Biennial. Gladiolus, who only gave the winner, Mr. Jacques's Ambush, some 5lb., came quite to grief in the Flying Dutchman Handicap, which ended in the finest race of the meeting between three; the much-talked-of Newcastle second, and Lord Zetland third with his new purchase, Harry. There are no race meetings on the list for next week; but Howden has a steeplechase on Tuesday, and the Isle of Wight and Elinburgh on Thursday.

The weather was so dry at the close of last week that it was announced that The Queen's would hunt no more unless rain came. The West Kent Hounds, consisting of forty couples, are to be sold, with thirteen horses, at the kennels near Gravesend on Thursday; and the Twerton country is also vacant. It is said in Norfolk that Lord Suffield intends to resign, and that Mr. Villibois will, in future, hunt the whole county. Never has any county manifested so much real foxhunting spirit, under the game huckstering difficulties with which its packs have had to contend.

Out of the forty yearlings at the Rawcliffe sale thirty-eight were sold, and they realised 2654gs., being an average of about 69gs. each. The Flying Dutchman average was small; but Brother to Schiedam shot it a little with 300gs., and so did Brother to Raspberry, 140gs., and Sorceress filly, 100gs.; but the rest only ranged from 78gs. to 20gs. The Newminsters did not do very great things; but a colt by him out of Joyeuse's dam headed the sale at 315gs., and two other bay colts by him made 230gs. and 200gs. The highest priced Cruiser, Slane, and Arthur Wellesley made 50gs., 56gs., and 21gs. respectively.

Yachters and rowing-men are all up and doing, and on Tuesday Chambers and White row for £100 aside at Newcastle; and on the following day Carrol and Taylor also row there for £25 aside. On Thursday the Prince of Wales Yacht Club and the Royal Thames Yacht Club have their opening trips, weighing anchor, between two and half-past three, at Blackwall.

Aldridge's was crowded on Saturday afternoon, to witness the greyhound sales of "Mr. C. Jardine" and Mr. G. A. Thompson. The forty-seven lots in the former one averaged nearly 17s. 3d.; and Morris, the dam of Clive, fetched the highest price, 39gs. Magistrate, own brother to Clive, and Mock Turtle fell to Lord Stradbroke's nod, for 24gs. and 23gs.; and four saplings, by Weapon out of Morris, averaged very nearly 29gs. each. The total proceeds of the sale were 818s. 10d.; while Mr. Thompson's sixteen made 133s. 6d. Old Truth, once so famous in Wilts, became Mr. Blenkiron's for 30gs.; and her half-brother, Testator, fetched 22gs. The kennel has not been in force since Biggar Autumn, so that the average was not bad, though Thankerton, perhaps, sold too cheap. Mr. Brown's celebrated Bessy Bedlam died, at Willford, near Nottingham, lately, in her sixteenth year. "The Bedlamite Litter," which she bore to Figaro, has long since become a leash simile; and she herself won one small and five first-class stakes, and was never beaten, or run a no-go or a bye. Her stock have, so far, won 137 out of 150 courses; and her last litter of puppies are six months old, and by Black Dalton. She was entered herself at six months old, and yet she ran honest to the very last.

## YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Lady Falconer, 1. Rattlebone, 2. Great Northern Handicap.—Gladiolus, 1. Precious Stone, 2. Knave'smire Plate.—Neophyte, 1. Glubside, 2. Selling Stakes.—Mathematics, 1. Elbina filly, 2. Spring St. Leger.—Birthday filly, 1. Shafto, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Consolation Scramble.—Brandy Ball, 1. Layton, 2. Lonsborough Cup.—The Burgomaster, 1. Volatile, 2. First Year of the Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Thormanby, 1. Rattlebone, 2. Second Year of the Third Biennial Stakes.—Nimrod, 1. Meg Merrilins, 2. Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—Ambush, 1. Newcastle, 2.

## MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Starbeck, 1. Moulvie, 2. Malton Handicap.—Prince of Denmark, 1. Charlotte, 2. Farmers' Cup.—Harlequin, 1. Pompey, 2. Birdcall Handicap.—Appendix, 1. King of Scotland, 2.

## LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

METROPOLITAN.—9 to 1 agst Old Robert (t), 10 to 1 agst Yellow Rose (t), 10 to 1 agst Lifeboat (t), 12 to 1 agst Greck (t), 10 to 1 agst Newcastle (t), 14 to 1 agst Beacon (t), 14 to 1 agst Tinsell Maid (t), 20 to 1 agst Blue Jacket (t), 20 to 1 agst Pan (t), 20 to 1 agst Arsenal (t). CITY AND SUBURBAN.—5 to 1 agst Accurate (taken and off), 8 to 1 agst Beacon (t), 10 to 1 agst Prediction (t), 20 to 1 agst Little Gem (t), 20 to 1 agst Lord of Lora (t). CHESTER.—20 to 1 agst The Brewer (t), 50 to 1 agst Jordan (t), 100 to 1 agst Leamington (t). TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—100 to 1 agst Nimrod (t), 1000 to 1 agst Promised Land winning the Two Thousand Guineas and Balminton the Derby, 1000 to 1 agst Phantom winning the Two Thousand Guineas and Mujid the Derby. DERBY.—25 to 1 agst Ticket of Leave (t). DERBY, 1860.—30 to 1 agst Thormanby (t).

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday a paper entitled "Brief Remarks on the Isthmus of Suez, with special reference to the proposed canal," was communicated by Commander Bedford Pim, R.N. The author commenced by laying down the latitude and longitude of the isthmus, stating the distance from Suez on the Red Sea to Pelusium in the Mediterranean to be seventy-four miles. The coast line in the latter presents a barren appearance, consisting of sandy hillocks and swamps, with no harbour for ships of any draught, saving Alexandria. The water in the vicinity is shallow, where the bottom shelving gradually, especially towards the Bay of Pelusium, where the depth of only twenty-five feet extends for a distance of more than three miles from the shore. The current has an easterly set, its velocity being much influenced by the wind. The tides have an inconsiderable rise and fall, and are more or less dependent on the wind, the maximum height recorded being but two feet eight inches. The prevailing wind, exposure of the Bay of Pelusium, the lowness of the coast, and the absence of landmarks increase the dangers of navigation. The Red Sea coast is arid and sandy, but not flat, though in the vicinity of Suez the land is low, and the roadstead being incumbered with shoals and sandbanks, the harbour is accessible only to small native coasters. The currents in the Red Sea attain a velocity of from fifteen to twenty miles in the twenty-four hours, and the tides have a greater rise and fall than in the Mediterranean. The prevailing winds from March to November are northerly, and the remaining three months southerly; the rocks, shoals, and coral banks render navigation unsafe, and especially so for sailing-vessels, the loss of which was estimated to average one in ten per annum. The author here noticed the physical features—referring to the Nile, and the quantity of alluvium deposited by it into the Mediterranean, which, meeting with an easterly current carrying it towards the Bay of Pelusium, would have the effect of choking up any harbour or channel which came in its way—and then proceeded to describe the geological formation and ancient system of canalisation, and remarked that the natural causes and antecedents of the country are antagonistic to the realisation of the canal project. The author then passed in review the attempts that have been made to carry out this undertaking, commencing with Napoleon I., and concluding with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and considered all these plans to have been based on the result of the levellings of the French in 1799, which have since been proved inaccurate, and who gave a much higher level to the Mediterranean than to the Red Sea. In dealing with this part of the subject, the author noticed the personal investigations of the eminent French and Austrian engineers, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Stephenson, in 1846, and the labours of the International Commission, and proceeded to give additional reasons for considering the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez impracticable—namely, the engineering and natural obstacles, labour, absence of harbours, financial outlay, &c., estimating the latter at over fourteen millions sterling. The author concluded with a proposal for shortening the route to India by continuing the railway along the banks of the Nile, from Cairo to Assuan, and thence across the country to Berenice, thus effecting, according to his estimation, a saving of two days as regards time, and avoiding many delays, inconveniences, and difficulties. The paper gave rise to a warm discussion, in which General Montoith, Messrs. George Rennie, Sidney, Lange, and Robert Stephenson took part.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND		RAIN IN 24 HOURS
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction	Movement in 24 hours	
April 6	30.138	60.5	44.5	58	0-10	42.2	74.2	SW. S.	127	0.00
" 7	29.857	60.3	49.1	68	5	43.5	75.6	S. SW.	196	0.00
" 8	29.753	52.6	50.0	92	10	48.4	56.2	SW.	395	0.06
" 9	29.634	53.2	46.1	79	0	51.1	59.0	SW. W.	469	0.56
" 10	29.312	53.9	37.4	57	6	48.8	58.2	W. SW. W.	423	—
" 11	29.308	48.6	40.4	75	9	40.0	56.1	SW. W. NW.	270	0.52
" 12	29.688	40.5	27.0	62	8	38.8	43.8	NW. W.	185	0.30

A NEW PROJECTION OF THE SPHERE.—At a crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair—a paper "On a New Projection of the Sphere, by Sir J. P. W. Herschel," was communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison. The author observes that this projection offers "several"—and among others the following—"peculiar advantages for geographical purposes, when the whole, or at least the whole accessible, parts of the globe has to be mapped down on one sheet. For, first, it gets rid of the extravagant distension in high latitudes, at least on one side of the equator, which the mercator projection necessitates. Second. Like that and the stereographic projection, it exhibits all small portions of the sphere in their true forms without distortion of figure. Third. It exhibits large portions (as whole continents) under very much less variation of scale where great amplitudes are concerned than the stereographic, and for the whole of one hemisphere than the mercator, while for the other, as far as the fifty degrees of latitude, it is no way offensive. Fourth. It takes in one view the whole accessible surface."

LOSS OF FIVE WHALING-THIPS IN THE ICE.—A despatch from Peterhead on Wednesday announces the arrival at that port of the whaling-ship *Narval Deuchars* from Greenland, which reports the total loss of five ships, two of them steamers, while employed in the fisheries in the Arctic Seas. They were the *Empress of India*, an iron auxiliary screw-steamer, launched at Newcastle in the early part of the year; the *Volunteer*, another screw steam-ship, belonging to the Tyne; the barques *Alert*, of Peterhead, and *Milenca*, of Fraserburgh; and a third barque, name at present unknown. It is supposed that they were crushed in the ice. Although no mention was made of the crews, it is presumed that they were saved, as the *Narval Deuchars* is stated to have thirty-six of the crew of the *Empress of India* on board. The *Gertrude*, of Hull, also sustained considerable damage in the ice; and the *Narval Deuchars*, which had on board 3003 seals, reports having had a narrow escape. The *Empress of India* was a very fine vessel, 600 tons register, 100-horse power, and classed A 1 for twelve years.

On Tuesday a number of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes were summoned before the magistrates of the Strand division, at the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, for payment of church-rates; but, only one magistrate being in attendance, no adjudication could be made. The cases, therefore, stood over.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE long-expected new loan of £7,000,000 for India has made its appearance in the Stock Exchange this week. At first it was publicly proposed by the Council that 50 per cent of the entire sum should be paid up by the 3rd of May, but it has since been intimated that tenders will be received for the loan on the 21st inst., and that only 25 per cent will be required by the 6th of May. The payment of the instalments of the remaining 75 per cent will be as follows:—25 per cent on the 14th of June; 25 per cent on the 10th of July; and 25 per cent on the 16th of August. It appears, then, that the seven millions will be required in less than four months—a large sum, by the way, to withdraw so suddenly. In 1838 £5,000,000 was raised, at an average of 98; and it is now assumed that most of the tenders will scarcely exceed 95. One feature very much in favour of the present loan is that parties may tender for bonds as low as £500; but in March, 1858, no tenders were received for less than £5000, and which amount, as a minimum, had a damaging effect upon the whole loan. But this is not the only loan we have a right to expect for India this year; indeed, our impression is that another for £5,000,000 will make its appearance early in September.

Although there has been a steady demand for money, we have no change to notice in the rates of discount; nevertheless, considering the heavy sums about to be withdrawn from the market—even allowing for the payment of £2,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, due on the 8th proximo—and the continued shipment of the whole of our imports of bullion, added to the decrease in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, the quotations are likely to rule higher as the year progresses. The Bank has made no change in its minimum, and in Lombard-street the best short paper has been done at 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

The imports of bullion have amounted to £233,000 from Australia, £104,000 from the West Indies, £253,000 from New York, and about £200,000 in silver from the Continent. These supplies have been taken for export, and we are still sending away immense quantities of silver to the East. The last packet took out £791,923 in bullion, £317,750 being on Government account; and over £600,000 will be forwarded by the next steamer. The Silver Market is steady, at 62½d. per ounce for standard.

An instalment of 12 per cent on the Chilean Loan has fallen due, leaving 10 per cent to be paid.

At the close of the market for Home Stocks last week a serious fall took place in Consols, owing to unfavourable advices from Vienna. Early on Monday prices were equally depressed; but, an advance of ½ per cent having taken place in the French Rentes, and later advices being considered of a more pacific character, a rebound took place in the Three per Cents, and they have since continued steady, at somewhat improving quotations. The prices quoted on Monday were as follow:—Bank Stock, 225 and 22½; Reduced Three per Cents, 93½; Consols, for Money, 94½ to 95; Ditto, for Account, 94½ to 95; New Three per Cents, 93½ to 94½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79; India Debentures, 97½; India Bonds, 8s. to 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 36s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 90½. There was a fair money business transacted on Tuesday.—Bank Stock was done at 223; the Reduced Three per Cents marked 94½; Consols, 95 to 95½; New Three per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 1860, 11-16; India Bonds, 2s. to 9s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. prem.; India Stock realised 221. Very little change took place in the quotations on Wednesday.—Bank Stock was 224½ and 22½; and India Stock, 220½; the Reduced Three per Cents were 94½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cents, 94½; India Bonds, 7s. prem. to par; India Debentures, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. prem. The dealings in Home Stocks on Thursday were very moderate; in prices, however, scarcely any change took place.—Consols were done at 95½ and 94½ to 95; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94½ to 94½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. prem.; India Debentures, 96½; India Bonds, 2s. to 7s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 223 to 224.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending March 12, current year:—

Bank of England	£23,438,374
Private Banks	3,338,617
Joint-Stock Banks	2,913,232
Scotland	3,739,861
Ireland	6,934,737
Total	£37,465,003

Compared with the corresponding month in 1838, the above figures show a total increase of £2,395,960 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

All Foreign Bonds were much depressed at one period, owing to the fall in Consols. However, a portion of the decline in them has been recovered, but without leading to any activity in the market. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 94½; Ditto, 1858, 94½; Chilean Six per Cents, 162; Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 60½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 60½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 110; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 70½; Ditto Small, 77; Spanish Three per Cents, 41; Ditto, New Deferred, 39; Turkish Six per Cents, 87½; Turkish Four per Cents, 108; Austrian Five per Cents, 66½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½; and Venezuela Five per Cents, 41. The Scrip of the new Turkish Loan has been done at from 75½ to 77.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been by no means numerous; nevertheless, prices generally have ruled steady:—Australian Loan marked 87½ ex div.; British North American, 57; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 83; Commercial of London, 18½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 29½; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 49½; Oriental, 48½; Ottoman, 19½ ex div.; Union of London, 24½; and Western Bank of London, 28½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, Jan. and July, 115½; Ditto, Feb. and August, 113½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 111½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 187½ to 187½; Ditto, 1888, 103; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 111½; South Australia Six per Cents, 112; and Victoria Six per Cents, 103½ ex div.

The Miscellaneous Market has been very flat:—Australian Agricultural have been done at 32½; Crystal Palace, 13; Electric Telegraph, 102½; Great Ship, 4; London General Omnibus, 13; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 13; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81; Red Sea and Indian Telegraph, 101; South Australian Land, 37; Commercial Docks, 104; London, 83; and St. Katherine, 83.

Some large parcels of stock having been offered and partly disposed of, Railway Shares have been much less active, when compared with many previous weeks. Annexed are the official closing quotations for money on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Oleionian, 50; Eastern Counties, 58½; Eastern Union, B Stocks, 30; Great Northern, 100; Ditto, A Stocks, 80; Great Western, 57½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49; Shares, 64; London and Brighton, 111; London and North-Western, 93½; Ditto, Nightingale, 64; London and South-Western, 91½; Midland—Birmingham and Derby, 79½; North British, 56½; Ditto, York, 75; North Staffordshire, 18½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93½. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 116; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 62; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 101½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 120.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, additional capital, B 3½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6; East Indian, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference Bonds, 92; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent Extension, 18.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Lombardo-Venetian, 83; Ditto New, 82.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 11.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was only moderate, and the demand for most kinds ruled steady, at an improvement in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—owing to the warlike rumours abroad—was held at a similar advance, which, however, was not realised. Floating cargoes of grain were steady. Grinding barley sold somewhat freely, at full prices; but mashing and distilling sorts were dull, at last week's decline. There was no movement in the malt trade, and sales were wholly confined to small parcels. Oats, though in fair average supply for the time of year, ruled steady, and prices were the turn higher. Both beans and peas sold on the lower terms, and the clover trade was somewhat firm.

APRIL 13.—Wheat, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; ditto, white, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; rye, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; grinding barley, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; mashing ditto, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; brown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Chevalier, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire white oats, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; tick beans, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; grey peas, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; tanners, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter; town-made flour, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; town household, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; country maize, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per barrel; French, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per sack.

CLOVER.—Clover seed has commanded rather more attention, but the value of canary has had a downward tendency. Trefoil is steady. Other seeds rule about stationary.

LINSEED.—English, crushing, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Calcutta, 4s. to 5s. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 5s.; ditto, white, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.; hempsed, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; corduroy, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 20s.; spring tares, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, 110 to 115s.; ditto, foreign, 6s. to 10s. 6d.; rape cakes, 4s. 10s. to 6s. 6d. per ton; canary, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of canary ditto, 4d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 41s. 0d.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 29s. 10d.; beans, 49s. 4d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

THE SIZE WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 40s. 5d.; barley, 34s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 2d.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

GRAIN sold last week.—Wheat, 108,401; barley, 47,523; oats, 9706; rye, 53; beans, 3150; peas, 678 quarters.

TEA.—Owing to the continued decrease in the shipment from China our market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency, common sound congou having sold at 1s. 2d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Although the stock is only moderate for the season the demand for all raw sugars has ruled less active, and prices have been with difficulty supported. West India has sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.; Bengal, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and native Madras, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 5s. for common brown lump.

COFFEE.—Plantation kinds, arising from somewhat large arrivals, have ruled somewhat lower in price. Most other qualities of coffee have supported former terms.

RICE.—Rather a large business has been passing in this article, the sales having amounted to about 40,000 bags, at very full prices. Mild to good white Bengal has realised 5s. 3d. to 11s. 1½d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Most descriptions of Irish butter are very inactive, and prices show a drooping tendency. Foreign qualities are fully 6s. per cwt. lower, and English parcels may be had on easier terms. Bacon is less active, and rather lower. Hams and lard rule about stationary.

TALLOW.—Our market has become less active, at 5s. 3d. and 5s. for F.Y.C. on the spot, and 5s. for the last three months' delivery.

OLIVE.—Lined oil is dull, at 43s. 15s. per ton on the spot. In rapy very little is passing, at 23s. to 24s. 10s. Olive oil retail at 24s. for Gallipoli. Turpentine is steady, at 43s. to 44s. per cwt. for spirits.

SPIRITS.—Although a Government contract for 60,000 gallons is out, rum sells slowly, at the late decline. Brandy and grain spirit support previous rates; but the demand is by no means active.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 5s. to 6s.; clover ditto, 5s. to 10s.; and straw, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per load. Trade steady.

COALS.—Tandell Moor, 11s. 3d.; Wylam, 14s.; Eden, 15s.; Gosforth, 13s. 6d.; Eldon, 13s. 6d.; Haswell, 17s. 3d.; Hutton, 17s. 3d.; Lambton, 17s.; Hough Hall, 15s.; Kelloe, 10s. 3d. per ton.

HOPE.—All new hops—the show of which is very moderate—sell steadily, at full quotations. In other kinds only a limited business is doing, at late rates.

WOOL.—English wool is in fair request, and prices are well supported. In foreign and Colonial qualities very little is passing.

POTATOES.—Good sound qualities are rather dearer, with a steady inquiry; but other kinds are very dull, at late rates. The quotations range from 4s. to 11s. per ton.

POULTRY.—All the fowls, Thursday, April 12.—A very short supply of broods, chiefly in moulting condition, was on offer in to-day's market. For all breeds we had a steady inquiry, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday of 2d. per 8 lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderate—were in good request, at very full prices. We had a good demand for lambs, at extreme rates—viz., 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. The few calves in the market sold briskly, at 2d. per 8 lb. more money. Pigs and milch cows were steady, but not dearer.

PER 8 LB. to suit the offal, and inferior broods, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime light yearling, 6s. 1d. to 8s. 1d.; 2nd yearling, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; and quarter old store pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each. Total supply: Beans, 512; corn, 132; sheep and lambs, 5040; calves, 65; pigs, 238. Foreign: Beans, 30; sheep, 700; calves, 35.

NEGVATE AND LENDHALL.—The supplies of meat are only moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

## BANKRUPTS.

G. LITTLE, Loham, Ufford, Northamptonshire, miller.—T. SHAKESPEARE, Birmingham, coach and harness furniture manufacturer.—W. SPAWTON, J. HILL, S. R. OWEN, and J. ROBERTS, Northampton, carriers and shoe manufacturers.—J. SMITH and E. C. OSTROFT, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—S. D. JENKIN, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shipbroker.—G. POTTER, Earl-street, Blackfriars, lime merchant.—T. S. FRYER, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, brickmaker.—T. FILLDER, Warrminster, Wiltshire, grocer and druggist.—R. COLLISMAN, Huddling, Nottinghamshire, total agent.—J. WISE and G. E. WEBSTER, New Weston-street, Southwark, coopers and tinsmiths.—J. J. WADE, Brainerd, Essex, grocer, fishmonger, and auctioneer and appraiser.—E. COWAN



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

## HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To meet the great demand for Tickets additional Stalls will be provided in the Gallery and in the raised seats to be erected on the spot now occupied by the Italian Opera Orchestra.

On and after Monday next, the 15th of April, plans of these seats may be seen, and places selected, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, or at Exeter Hall. As no reserve of any kind is made in the sale of tickets, the advantage of early application for these desirable seats must be apparent.

By order, Geo. Gower, Secretary.  
Crystal Palace, April 13, 1893.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the

Week ending Saturday, April 23.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Thursday, open at Ten; Friday, open at Nine. Grand Concert of Sacred and other Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Three. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Lectures, Band, and Great Organ daily. The Orchestral Beds on the Terrace contain 120,000 Tulips now in full bloom, besides many thousands in the Palace. The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court. Sunday, open at Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—

The Palace and Park will open at nine a.m. Trains will run as often as required from the several railway stations. A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF SACRED and other MUSIC will be given in the Centre Theatre, to commence at half-past two o'clock. The programme will be duly announced. Performances by the Band of the Coldstream Guards, and on the Great Handel Festival Organ during the day. The Handel Commemoration Orchestra will be opened to the public for the first time since its completion. The Fountains in the Naves and Fine Arts Courts will be displayed from twelve o'clock for the first time this year. Admission as usual, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

## CREMORNE WILL OPEN on Good Friday

and Easter Sunday, for Promenade and Refreshment. Admission by Ticket.

Monday, April 25, and during the Holidays, open at Two. One Shilling. In the afternoon of each day a variety of Entertainments will take place at Six o'clock. There will be a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in the Grand Orchestra—the whole of the leading vocalists make their bow for the first time to a Promenade audience. In the Theatre will be produced a new Fairy Ballet, entitled THE MAGIC STAR; or, The Nymphs of the Enchanted Glen—introducing five principal dancers. In the Royal Musicians Theatre a new Extravaganza and Burlesque, called THE MISFORMED BILL, will be produced. On the Terrace on the Crystal Palace will commence immediately after the Ballet, and be continued throughout the evening. A grand Pyrotechnic Display will take place on the Firework Temple, illuminations, &c., each evening. Minor amusements are provided to suit every visitor. Bowling Saloon, Rifle Gallery, Parisian and Chinese Games, Air-gun shooting, Polygraph Views, &c. A delightful promenade on the River Esplanade. N.B. Daily at Two. One Shilling; Children, half-price.

## MR. CHARLES DICKENS will READ, at

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre, on WEDNESDAY in Fashion Week, APRIL 20, 1893, THE CHRISTMAS CAROL and the TRIAL from PICKWICK. The doors will be opened at Seven. The Reading will commence at Eight. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s. Centre Area and Balconies, 2s. Back, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chappin and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

## HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—

Mrs. EMILIU HOLCROFT'S LECTURES, Merry Thoughts, &c., and the Two Great Misnomers of the Day.—On Tuesday, April 19, will be given THE MERRY THOUGHTS. Thursday, April 21, MISNOMER No. 1.—THE STRONG-HEARTED WOMAN; and on Friday, May 6, MISNOMER No. 2.—CHIMONIDE. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Each lecture will commence at Half-past Eight, and conclude at Ten. Tickets may be had at Ebers', 27, Old Bond-street; at May's Music Warehouse, 11, Holborn-bars; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

## THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in

WATER COLOURS will OPEN their TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY NEXT, the 18th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, One Shilling.

## THE DERBY DAY, by W. P. FRITH, R.A.,

will be ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, on and after MONDAY NEXT. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

## INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland

Gallery, 316, Regent-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF LIVING PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

## EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF DAVID

COX, comprising Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Sketches, &c. Open Daily, from Ten till Five, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.—On and after the

18th inst. the First Series of LARGE HISTORICAL PICTURES, by Mr. DESANGES, containing Authentic Portraits, will be on Exhibition at the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, 5s. Bearers of the order admitted gratis.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY

NIGHT at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office, daily from Five till Five, 5a, Regent-street, 2a; Gallery, 1a. Just published, price 6d., TO CHINA, and BY ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for seven stamps.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Splendid Series of Dissolving Views of the Holy Land, after David Roberts's Sketches, daily at a quarter-past Four, and Evenings at a quarter-past Nine. Lecture by Mr. Lennox Horne on the Humorous Melodies of Old England. Lectures on Chemistry and the Flery Oracles of the Ancients, by Mr. E. F. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry. Lecture by Mr. J. L. King, "Philosophy in Sport Made Science in Earnest." The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Models in Motion, &c., &c. During the Easter Holidays a Lecture on the Philosophy of Magic, illustrated with brilliant Experiments. The St. George's Choir every Wednesday Evening at Eight.

## CLARA SEYTON'S OMNIBUS, full of the

most extraordinary characters, and with all the original and well-known Music, composed expressly by Stephen Glover, after a most triumphant run through the country towns, will appear at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on the Evenings of the 16th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd of APRIL. Third Class, 1s.; Second Class, 2s.; First Class, 3s. Places to be secured at Hammond and Co's (Jubilee), 214, Regent-street; at all Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Hall.

## THE TALKING and PERFORMING FISH

will arrive at 191, PICCADILLY, early in MAY. Complimentary Cards to Naturalists and Gentlemen of the Press will be issued for private performances three days before the public exhibition.

## WIZARD JACOBS has returned from

Australia, California, and New Zealand, and will appear at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand, EASTERN MONDAY, and continue for a short season, being his FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS previous to his retiring from his profession.

## MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at

the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Characters of great interest at the present period—His Holiness the Pope, the Emperor Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Saxony, the King of Naples, &c. Full-length models in appropriate costumes may be seen in the collection. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

## CHRISTY'S MINSTELS.—ST. JAMES'S

MINOR HALL.—The Christy's Minstrels will repeat their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING at 8, and Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

## SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at ISLINGTON, April 18; CROYDON, 25; HORSHAM, 26; WORTHING, 28; BRIGHTON, 29.

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THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER in aid of the charity will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of JUNE next, on which occasion the Right Hon. Lord Ebury has consented to preside.

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to signify their consent to the Secretary, at the Hospital.

April the 15th, 1893. Jos. G. WILKINSON, Secretary.

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## DR. BEDDOME.

Dr. J. R. BEDDOME, Mayor of Romsey, Hampshire, whose portrait we engrave, is a medical man retired from practice. He is well known in the southern counties of England, and is much respected, not only for his professional talent, which he exercised in Romsey for nearly half a century, but also for his great benevolence and kindness to the poor, and for his unwearied activity in promoting the interests of religion and humanity. There are few men in the part of the country in which he resides possessed of greater general influence, and there is no one more anxious to consecrate that influence to the good of the community. Dr. Beddome is a man of a catholic spirit, and is beloved by the good of all sections of the Christian church. As a proof of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen, it may be stated that he has filled the office of Mayor six times, and is now holding that office the third successive year.

TRINITY "SCHOOL CHURCH,"  
BETHNAL-GREEN.

ONE of the most remarkable and interesting features in the religious life of England is unquestionably the Institution of Special Sunday Evening Services for the People. And we rejoice to find that the efforts so nobly put forth are not confined to the City and west end of this great metropolis, but that at the east end of London efforts have successfully been made to bring the poor especially under the influence of religious instruction.

Foremost among these are the services conducted at the Trinity "School Church" recently erected under the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury, situated at Peel Grove, in the very centre of the densely-populated parish of Bethnal-green.

The foundation of this work, like many others of a kindred nature, was small in its origin, and was commenced in the winter of 1846 in the north-east portion of the parish; but, owing to the large accession of scholars, another building had to be procured: even this in a short time would not afford sufficient accommodation, so that it became absolutely necessary to erect new schools. A subscription was accordingly set on foot by Mr. Theodore Habershon, the founder and president of the institution, whose untiring labours among the poor of the district for the last thirteen years have been signally blessed. The scholars themselves collecting about £40, and, with the subscriptions of benevolent friends, the new and spacious building was commenced, Mr. Habershon becoming responsible to the builder by signing his contract. A large balance is still due to Mr. Habershon, and the committee earnestly hope that the means will be placed at their disposal for the liquidation of the same.

Upwards of four hundred scholars are under instruction in the Sunday schools, with a staff of about thirty efficient teachers. The week-day instruction is necessarily limited, from want of funds, to evening classes, with a mutual improvement association for young men, all of which are well attended, and presided over by competent teachers,

whose services are gratuitously given. Occasional lectures are also given upon various interesting subjects. A series of "Sunday Evening Lectures" is now in course of

course it has suffered from the devastation which necessarily accompanies warlike operations; and probably a different character will prevail in the rebuilding of the city.



DR. BEDDOME, MAYOR OF ROMSEY, HANTS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

delivery; and on each occasion the building is filled with an attentive audience. The happy effects of these services in bringing many within its walls with whom all other means have failed cannot be too highly estimated.

A Bible and book society has also been established; and, in addition to a large circulation of the former, upwards of five hundred magazines and other periodicals are disposed of monthly in the district by the agency of the scholars themselves. The catalogue of publications compiled by the Society for the Diffusion of Pure Literature among the People being adopted as the basis of selection, one great result of which is the cultivation and encouragement of a true missionary spirit among the young people.

This great work, in such a parish, must alike claim the attention and commend itself to the sympathies of a Christian public as one of the most interesting and important educational movements of the day, and its success cannot fail to gratify all who have co-operated in this important movement.

A detailed report of the operations of this institution has been published, and may be had on application to the secretary, Mr. J. Lapworth, 2, St. Peter-street, Hackney-road.

THE KAISERBAGH (KING'S PALACE),  
LUCKNOW.

IN our Journal of the 19th of last month we gave an illustration of the Entrance-gate of the Kaiserbagh (or King's Palace) at Lucknow, which was converted into a strong position by the mutineers, and which afforded a very formidable obstacle to the advance of the British forces, which on more than one occasion fought their way towards the relief of the besieged Europeans in the Residency. We now engrave a picture of the Palace itself, which, no longer occupied by a rebellious foe, has been converted into the peaceful dwelling of the officers of the 23rd Fusiliers, one of the regiments which took so gallant a part in the final relief of the place under Lord Clyde. The illustration conveys a correct idea of the exterior of those edifices which the taste of Eastern potentates has led them to raise for their personal accommodation while living, but which most Europeans declare to be inferior in real grandeur to the mausoleums which they have erected for their reception after death; and a visitor to Lucknow who explored the city a year or two before the recent military operations took place declared that if he were the King of Oude he should immediately move into the handsome tomb destined for his interment, which was then vacant, and leave directions that he should be buried in his palace.

The city of Lucknow abounded with edifices peculiar to Oriental communities. In every direction were to be seen handsome mosques, minarets, tombs, and palaces, in various styles of architecture, which gave to the town a most imposing appearance, even in the distance. Of



THE KAISERBAGH (KING'S PALACE), LUCKNOW.



## EXCAVATION OF A ROMAN TOWN AT WROXETER.

SOME excavations have been made at Wroxeter, Shropshire, the site of the Roman Uriconium, of which Mr. J. Wright gives the following account:—

Uriconium was one of the earliest Roman cities in Britain, for it is mentioned in "Ptolemy," and was no doubt a place of importance, for it covered a space of ground which, within the town walls (distinctly traced by a continuous mound which covers the remains of them), is nearly two miles long by one mile in its greatest breadth. The earth which covers the town has fortunately been very little disturbed, and the results of our first excavations give good grounds for the hope that the lower parts of the buildings of the whole town will be found under it.

About the centre of the area a large mass of Roman masonry, more than 20 feet high, and of considerable extent, stands above ground, and has been known from time immemorial as the "Old Wall." We began digging to the north of this wall, and came upon what appears to have been some large public building. In the middle of it a square inclosure, about 40 feet wide by more than 200 long, was paved with small and narrow red bricks, set very neatly in herring-bone fashion, and would appear, by the number of roof tiles scattered about, to have been at least partially covered. It was, perhaps, a place of public meeting. It lay not quite east and west, and was separated in its length by strong walls from a passage 14 feet wide on each side. At the eastern end of the passage to the north were found two or three tessellated pavements of very fine work, which would seem to have belonged to small rooms. The northern wall of this passage was evidently the outside of the building, as the workmen came upon a street running parallel to it, and paved with small round stones, in the manner of those of some of our old English towns. To the east of the passage and large room a square inclosure without pavement was found, which, from the appearance of the walls, I imagine to have been an open court. Further east other walls were traced, which have only yet been partially explored. The passage on the south of the large apartment has the appearance of an open alley, bounded part of its length by the "Old Wall," and partly by a continuation of that wall, which was found under ground, and which are openings, or doorways, each approached by a step formed of one large mass of stone. One of these stone steps is very much worn by the feet. These doors led into a new series of rooms and courts, and at a very short distance to the south the excavators came upon the unmistakable remains of rich dwelling-houses. The first of these was a large room, about 35 feet by 25, the hypocaust of which (a very remarkable one) is in good preservation; but the floor has been broken up. Another hypocaust was found adjoining this to the east, and other apartments of more or less interest have been partially opened to the south of the "Old Wall." On Thursday last, when I was present, the workmen came upon a massive flight of stone steps, which led down to a very nicely arched entrance to the hypocausts. In a square space at the foot of these steps rubbish seems to have been thrown by the "last of the Romans," and a great number of coins, objects of various kinds in bronze, iron, lead, glass, pottery, &c., were found among it. The bottom of this staircase was from 10 to 12 feet below the surface of the soil.

I will not attempt to enumerate the objects of various descriptions which have been found during these incipient excavations, and which are to form a local museum. Quantities of stucco from the walls show the fresco paintings remarkably fresh, and in tasteful patterns. One piece has a fragment of an inscription in capital letters about two inches high. Quantities of window-glass were strewn about the floors, all rather thick—about the thickness of our common plate-glass, so that the windows of the Roman houses must have been well glazed. I will mention as another peculiarity that the houses seem generally to have been roofed with micaceous slate, set lozenge-shaped, so that from a distance, when seen in the sunshine (as it occupies a beautiful elevation rising from the river Severn, and commanding the vale of Shrewsbury), the Roman city must have glittered like a city of diamonds—such as are sometimes described in Eastern romance. Traces of burning are met with everywhere; a quantity of burned wheat was found in one of the rooms, and human bones have been found scattered about, belonging, I should think, to four or five individuals, besides the skull of a very young child, all which would seem to speak of a massacre at the time Uriconium was taken and ruined by the invaders.

It is the first time we have had the opportunity of ascertaining the character and condition of a Roman town in Britain to any satisfactory extent, and the discovery has a similar interest for the history of Roman Britain as that of Pompeii had for Roman Italy. We look forward to finding important inscriptions, and other monuments. The undertaking has been set agoing by the liberality and literary zeal of Mr. Beriah Botfield M.P., and a subscription has been opened, which has been as yet chiefly confined to the county, and which is not yet above half expended; but we have hardly explored two acres, and I am told that the area within the ancient town walls is about 1400 acres, not to mention the cemeteries outside. The excavations have been carefully watched by Dr. Henry Johnson, of Shrewsbury, who has accepted the laborious office of hon. secretary to the excavation committee, and who will joyfully receive contributions.

The View given in our Engraving, at page 377, was taken from the edge of the large hypocaust, and shows the trench by which the objects of chief interest, so far as the exploration has extended, have been discovered, and the massive piece of masonry called the "Old Wall."

## THE FARM.

THE ensuing week is rather an important one for sales. On Tuesday comes Mr. Wetherall's, at High Grange Farm, near Darlington; and it is whispered that Lucy—of Booth's blood, and the dam of the beautiful Bloom—is likely to be one of the choicest cow lots. On the following day, the late Mr. John Clark's herd are to be sold, by Mr. Wetherall, at Aldborough; and Mr. Preece offers, at Downton, near Ludlow, Mr. Ashwood's entire stock of Herefords, which are the nearest and most direct in descent from The Old Knight blood, and number, including the bull Triumph, by Tyro (692), one hundred and forty head. The Bank Wood Farm, near Thurgarton, is also the scene of a shorthorn sale, by Mr. Higham, on Tuesday; and Mr. Stafford has a dairy herd to offer on Thursday, at West Haddon Lodge, near Crick, among which are the Rugby prize bull Guy Faux and Royal Duke, a grandson of Mr. Bolden's thousand-guinea Grand Duke.

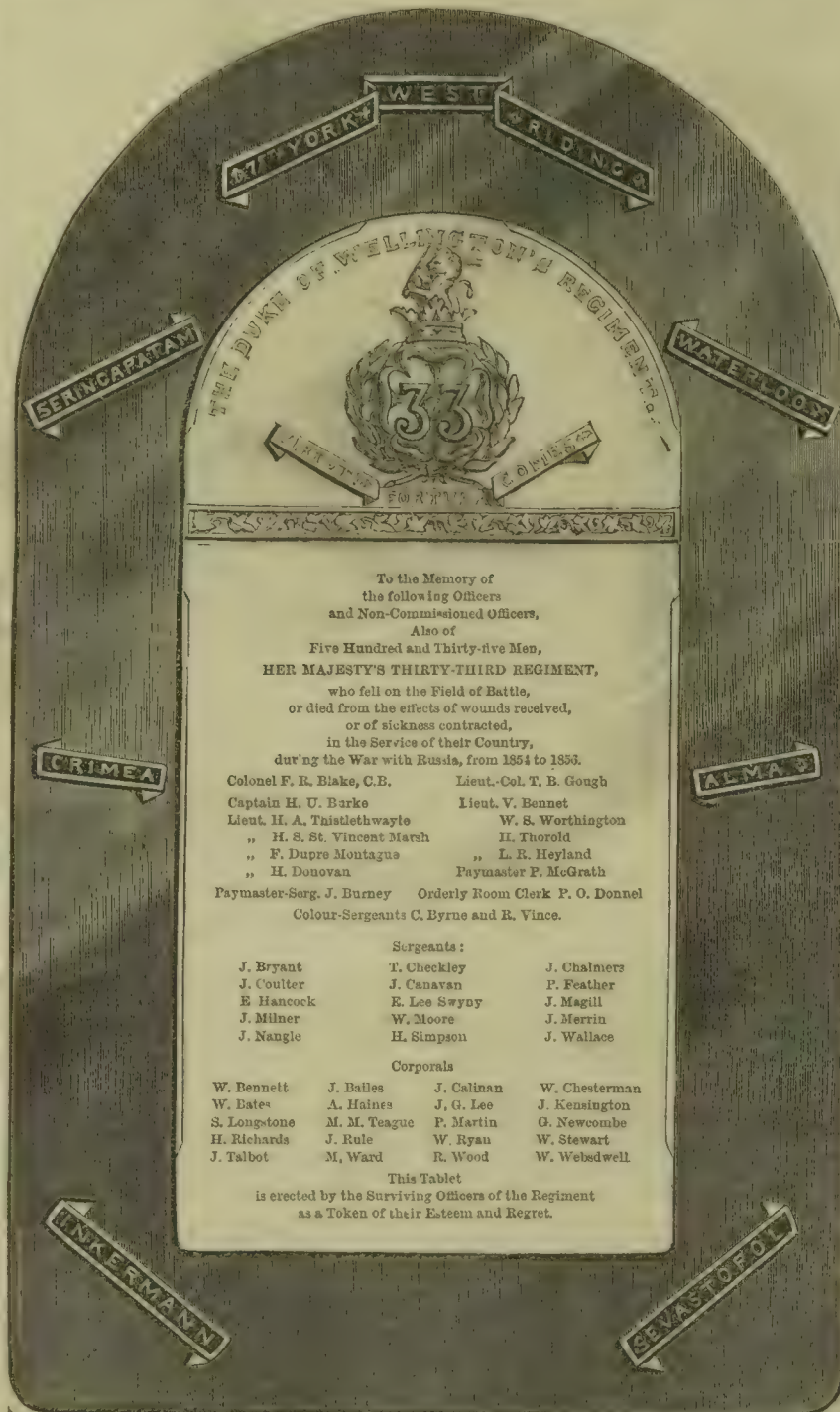
The Royal Society elected twenty-two new members at its last monthly council, and decided to send a committee of inspection to report on the claims of Canterbury, Croydon, Guildford, and Reigate, to the 1860 Show, which is to embrace Kent and Surrey. The Warwick one begins on July 11; and we must remind the exhibitors of implements, cheese, wool, farm-gates, and draining-pipes, that their entries must be made on or before May 1.

Vaccination seems to have been achieving wonders for the sheep in Russia; and we hear of a remarkable instance of the fecundity of English sheep. It seems that last spring a present was made of three ewes, each with triplets, to a gentleman near Maldon, and this year one has had four lambs, another three, and another two, thus making eighteen lambs in two seasons. From Scotland there are great complaints of cows missing calf, which some attribute to the warmth of last summer and other atmospheric influences. An influential breeder, writing on the subject, says that he has tried physicking, bleeding, starving and even the cold water system as a cure, but that he has found nothing answer but working them in the plough moderately for weeks.

The Farmers' Club have recently had a very interesting discussion on "The Progress of Agriculture," which was introduced in a most able paper by Mr. Robert Smith, of Emmett's Grange, Devonshire; and Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, with a view, perhaps, to a public monument, invites information as to the birthplace and burial-place of the great Jethro Tull. All that is known of him is that he was born in Oxfordshire, on his paternal estate, but no one knows the parish. Again, it is said that he died at Prosperous, near Hungerford, on the 3rd of January, 1740, but there is no record of his burial in the parish books of Shalbourne, and the tradition is that this second Adam of agriculture was removed secretly in the night. It is strange, indeed, that we should be in ignorance as to what six-foot spot of earth holds the man who did so much for it with his spade and with his hoe.

## CRIMEAN WAR MONUMENT.

THERE has recently been erected in the south aisle of the choir of the Cathedral at York a monument in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 33rd Regiment of Foot who fell during the Crimean War. It is of Parian marble. The upper portion is circular in form, with the words in raised letters—"The Duke of Wellington's Regiment." Immediately below this are the figures "33," of large size, encircled with laurels, and surmounted by a coronet and a lion rampant, bearing in its paws a flag. Beneath this design upon a scroll is the motto—"Virtutis fortuna comes," in marble letters, and then follows the inscription. The monument is placed upon a polished black marble slab of large dimensions, and in the margin around the tablet are several labels inscribed—"First York West Riding," "Serinapatam," "Crimea,"



"Inkermann," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Sevastopol." The whole of these are inscribed upon scrolls, and the lettering is of polished brass. The monument is the work of Mr. E. Richardson, sculptor, London.

BUSH FIRES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Upon no previous occasion (says the *South Australian Register*, Feb. 15, in its Summary for Europe) have we been under the painful necessity of devoting so large a space of our summary as at present to the subject of bush fires. Never before, since the foundation of the colony, have these conflagrations been so general and destructive as during the past fortnight. Whole tracts of country have been desolated by the fiery scourge, and whole communities in the various localities where the conflagration has prevailed have been left to deplore, amid the ashes of their dwellings and the blackened remnants of their homesteads, the utter ruin that has befallen them. At Barossa, at Guernsey, at Strathalbyn, at Macleodfield, at Port Elliot, and in some parts of the Valley of the Inman, houses, furniture, clothing, crops, gardens, vineyards, pasturage, and fences have been swept away as by the breath of a destroying angel. Numberless families have been denuded of all they possessed; and so rapid and unexpected was the work of destruction in more than one place that several persons had only time to escape in their night dresses. The fires which caused all this loss and distress became first noticeable for their dangerous proximity to the settled districts of the south and south-east on the 6th and 7th instant. Sunday, the 6th, was a day almost without parallel for its intense heat and the terrific violence of its hot winds, and is remarkable from the coincidence that it was the anniversary of "Black Thursday"—a day memorable in the minds of all colonists of a few years' standing. It was, as we have intimated, amidst the heat, dust, and wind of such a day as this that, in the neighbourhood of Port Elliot, where the greatest damage was done, the fire commenced its work of destruction. For several days previously the bush of the surrounding country had been in a state of conflagration; but, with a blind and fatal reliance upon chance, neither the settlers nor the police took any precaution to prevent the nearer approach of the flames. This they might easily have done by laying bare a wide strip of country between themselves and the fire that was threatening them from the hills. But they left it to burn out, as they thought, in the same manner as other fires had burnt out before. With the morning of the disastrous 6th, however, a change took place. The hot hurricane from the north seemed to give new vengeance to the flames, and the settlers of the locality to which we refer were horrorstruck to see the whole mass of fire descending upon them, and threatening to sweep everything before it from the cultivated valley. The terrible destruction which resulted we have already alluded to. In the district of Port Elliot alone 10,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed in addition to much other valuable property. Thus all the profits of last harvest have been consumed, as well as the feed absolutely required for the cattle; and dozens of families have been left without shelter or clothing. Of the other localities we have mentioned Macleodfield has suffered most, but at present it is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the loss sustained at either of the places. Sympathy with the sufferers is evinced throughout the colony. Meetings are being held in many of the country districts, and the citizens of Adelaide met yesterday at the Theatre, and passed various resolutions for the immediate relief of the distress which prevails.

A monument is about to be erected in Seville to the memory of Murillo, and a subscription has been opened in Seville and in Madrid for the purpose. Senor Medina is to be the sculptor.

An effort, inaugurated by Lord Howth, is about being made to erect in Dublin a memorial to the late Sir Philip Crampton.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—NEW PICTURES.

THE cry for an extension of premises is becoming loud and urgent at the National Gallery. Every now and then the director takes it into his head to hang one or more of the numerous pictures he has in stock, when, as a matter of necessity, the staircase or the vestibule below, both horribly circumstanced as regards light, have to be resorted to, either for the new comers or for old occupants removed for the purpose of making room for them. How long this is to last it is impossible to say. The Crystal Palace and the Italian Opera House are evidences of our marvellous building resources, and prove that when there is a will we can build expeditiously and well. But in these cases private interests and personal pride were involved, which is not the case with respect to the National Gallery, which, belonging to the public, it is nobody's business nor interest to attend to. A ball-room or stables at the Palace would have been run up in no time; but the People's Palace of Art is suffered to remain year after year in a state of utter insufficiency, to the chagrin and disgrace of the nation, and to the astonishment of our Continental neighbours, who manage these things much better than we do.

However, our purpose on the present occasion is not to go over again the twice-told tale of our National Gallery's wrongs. We have but referred to them incidentally to a visit which we made the other day to inspect a few new acquisitions which have been recently exposed to view. Eight of these are of the Early Italian schools, and are purchases; the remaining one is of the modern Belgian school, and is a bequest from Miss Jane Clarke, a fashionable dealer in lace and other objects of virtue, lately deceased. We commence with the Italian pictures.

"St. Francis in Glory, with the Stigmata," by Filippo Lippi, is a remarkable specimen of this early Florentine master, considered one of the best of his age, and who, though occasionally uncertain, was generally remarkable for dramatic power and the character of his heads. The picture is a small one: the saint stands in the midst contemplating a crucifix with an expression full of humility and sadness; on either side in the sky are five angels playing upon instruments of music; these figures are full of spirit and graceful action, and their heads pleasing and naive. The background is of gold, richly ornamented.

"St. Dominic, as institutor of the Rosary," by Marco Zoppo. This artist, who was a fellow-pupil with Andrea Mantegna in the school of Squarcione, is sometimes spoken of as the founder of the Bolognese school. We remark in the saint, clothed in a heavy black robe, all that solemnity of character which was peculiar to this school, together with great attention to detail in the accessories. Over head is the Saviour, with angels bearing the instruments of the passion, many of whom are very pretty and characteristic. The colour is rich and of a full tone.

"The Deposition in the Tomb," a large picture by Marco Palmezzano, of Romagna, is vigorous, replete with marked expression, but severe in treatment. The dead Christ is supported in a sitting posture on the side of the tomb by the Virgin Mary, whose face, full of anguish, but elevated in character, is grandly conceived. The Magdalen, kneeling below, holds the left arm of Christ. On the other side is St. John, clasping his hands in sorrow. Right and left, beyond these principal personages, are San Mercuriale, first Bishop of Forlì, holding the Guelphic banner—a white cross on a red ground; and San Valeriano, with the standard of Forlì—blue and white in stripes. The heads of all these are dignified, and forcibly painted.

Cima da Conegliano, who flourished about 1495, was contemporary with Giovanni Bellini, and one of his most successful rivals. He, perhaps, almost equalled him in colour and expression, but fell short of him in softness and mellowness. In the picture of "The Infant Christ Standing on the Knees of the Virgin" these characteristics are satisfactorily illustrated. The attitude and expression of the child are well conceived and true to nature; but the flesh, though admirably smooth as to surface, is hard in the modelling. The background, which is pleasingly composed, includes a castellated building—probably the Castello de Conegliano, the artist's native place, which he was very fond of introducing into his pictures.

Marco Basaiti, another master of the early Venetian school, and rival of Bellini, was already represented in the Gallery in a "St. Jerome Reading," where the more important picture of "The Infant Christ Asleep on the Lap of the Virgin" was added. Basaiti to the richness of colouring of the early Venetian school, added the charming softness and transparency of the Flemish school. Moreover, in composition, and in the fancy and grace displayed in the general treatment, he unquestionably surpassed Bellini and his immediate followers. In the present production we admire the innocent beauty and devotional expression of the Virgin equally with the original treatment of the child, who lies on his back asleep in an attitude at once easy, bold, and natural. The flesh, by its softness of modelling and textural manipulation, and its warmth of colour, stands in advantageous comparison to that of Conegliano.

Batista Zelotti belonged also to the Venetian school, but was of a more recent period than any of the preceding, having been born in 1532. He was a fellow-student and coadjutor of Paul Veronese, and is classed by Vasari amongst the pupils of Titian, although upon no certain evidence. Indeed, there is very little certainty about the pupils of the great Venetian colourist, who turned Tintoretto out of his studio in a fit of jealousy, and had scarcely patience to teach anybody. Nevertheless, in the "Portrait of a Lady," now exhibited, Titian's characteristics as to colour and chiaroscuro are so evidently followed that there can be little question that the artist's style was in a measure founded upon that great original. The portrait is a bust, in profile, life-size, clothed in a rich but pale green dress, and with the soft golden hair peculiar to the Venetian school.

In the vestibule below, hung so as scarcely to be seen, are two specimens of the early Florentine school—viz., a St. Jerome, by Cosimo Rosselli—a kneeling figure, with saints, a bishop, &c., in compartments on either side; and on the predella four small passages from the lives of the saints represented above. A collection of various saints, of the school of Andrea del Castagno, containing in all eighteen pictures in compartments, curious for the earnest purpose displayed in it, but hard and unattractive in the execution.

Miss Jane Clarke's bequest, "A Blind Beggar," by J. L. Dyckman, is so wide apart from the preceding that we shall but briefly mention it as a remarkably fine specimen of the modern Belgian school, pleasing in sentiment, and exquisite in brilliancy and softness of colouring and in delicacy of finish. It is only temporarily hung here amongst the old masters, the directors being loth to deny the public the pleasure of seeing it, and having no other place in which to exhibit it.

## THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

## (SECOND NOTICE.)

J. P. A. Antigna, a pupil of Paul Delaroche, who received various medals in 1847, 1848, 1851, and 1855, appears to be an artist of considerable originality, combining simplicity and breadth of treatment with great earnestness of purpose. His six pictures here exhibited display also sufficient variety of subject and style. "The Young Wayfarers seeking Shelter from the Storm" is a picturesque group of children under a tree, with a simplicity and realness in their expression which at once engage the attention and evince the mind of a



true artist. "The Rendezvous" represents a young lady elegantly equipped in a pale rose-coloured opera-cloak, daintily trimmed with swansdown, seated in a garden-chair with an opened letter in her hand. It is, perhaps, a portrait; but there is an air of high breeding about the head and carriage which mark only the very highest class of portraiture. "The Pet Squirrel" represents a young girl, with laughing face, playing with a squirrel, which is perched on her shoulder; a pretty idea enough, but partly suggested by a somewhat similar figure, which we recollect, when a dove, and not a squirrel, is the "pet." M. Antigna's remaining three works are respectively "Sympathy and Gratitude," "Brittany Girls at a Fountain," and "Cherry-seller of Port L'Abbe (Brittany)."

Bida, some of whose admirable drawings of Oriental character and customs we lately noticed, exhibits four new specimens on the present occasion. "Egyptian Recruits Removed from their Village" (being the property of the Empress Eugénie) is a striking subject, humiliating and distressing to contemplate; but, as we have reason to know, a too truthful representation of the cruel process by which soldiers are raised under arbitrary Governments. "The Albanian Barber," "Arnaut Soldier," and "Cairo Donkey-driver," are single figure studies, and strikingly characteristic.

C. Baugnet, with whose successful works in portraiture we are all so familiar, comes out (for the second time we believe) in a different and higher line, in a small domestic piece entitled "Benevolence." It represents a lady visiting a sick woman in bed, to whom she is handing a purse, the aged mother looking on and expressing her gratitude. The drawing of this picture, so elaborate in composition and full of detail, is admirable for its truth, though perhaps a little sharp and formal, and the colouring is somewhat cold.

One of the subjects which we have selected for engraving is an extraordinary effort by M. Tassart, entitled "The Last Prayer," in which, with the aid of black, grey, and white only, a powerful effect, almost the effect of colour itself, is produced. The scene is a desolate attic, where a mother and daughter are driven by dire distress to commit suicide by means of the fumes of charcoal. The daughter has apparently already yielded to the poison, whilst the mother, with her latest breath, utters a fervent prayer to the Virgin, a picture of whom hangs against the wall. The sentiment is purely French; and the style, which exhibits a little extravagance in the attitudes, particularly that of the younger female, is French also. At the same time the work is, upon the whole, effective, and in many respects highly creditable to the talent of the artist.

The subject of our other Engraving is of a more simple and pleasing a character. Edouard Frere, who revels in pleasant studies of children and child-life, has produced few things more charming in this way than the little episode of "The Cut Finger." It is less crowded, less dramatic, perhaps, than Wilkie's celebrated picture of the same name; but there is a quiet spirit of home and home influences breathing through it which even Wilkie never attempted. We can all see that the young girl who is binding up her little brother's finger is good, amiable, and intelligent—a real treasure to her mother. Her face displays a sedulous interest in the sad accident which has just occurred. And how skilfully, yet how gently, she handles the wounded finger committed to her for surgical treatment! The young lad's face is equally admirable, and, in connection with the outstretched fingers of the right hand, denotes the pain and affright of which he is the victim.

Amongst other genre subjects, in addition to those already noticed, we must mention with praise two by Chaplin—"The Toilet" and "Curiosity;" Duverger's "Preparing for the Ball;" Gamiez's "The Old Friends;" "The Wounded," by Hébert of Geneva, representing a lady binding up the wound of a cavalier, with the inscription, "Le plus blessé des deux n'est pas celui qu'on panse;" "The Toilet," and "The Bouquet," by Plassan, displaying skilful and delicate handling; and "The Young Artist," by Willems, a very clever subject, representing a young girl seated, with her drawing-frame on her lap, upon which she rests her hands, as she looks round, as scrutinising her model.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR EDWARD B. PERROTT, BART.

SIR EDWARD BLINDLOSS PERROTT, Baronet, who died on the 24th ult., at his house at Plumstead, in which neighbourhood he had resided for the last half century, was the representative of a most ancient family, and the only son of the distinguished officer and loyal politician Sir Richard Perrott, Frederick the Great's High Admiral of Prussia, the second Baronet, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Capt. Forster, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to George III., and the great-grandfather of John, Duke of Argyll. He was descended from the celebrated Perrotts of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. He was born the 1st of September, 1784, and was introduced early in life to the Court of George III., with whom his father was in great favour for his loyalty during the Wilkes riots; and he served under Government, both in a civil and military capacity, during the wars at the commencement of the present century. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1796; and he married, the 16th of May, 1810, Louisa Augusta, daughter of the late Colonel N. Bayly, 1st Foot Guards, M.P., and niece of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, by whom he had issue three sons, the eldest of whom is his successor, Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, the fourth Baronet, late senior Captain of the East Kent Militia, who married, the 13th of October, 1847, Emma Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Evelyn Houghton, Esq., Commander R.N., descended in the female line from John Evelyn, the accomplished author of "Sylvia," and a niece of the last Baronet of the name, Sir Edward Evelyn, by which lady he has two sons and a daughter. Sir Edward Perrott just deceased was first cousin of the present Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., of Chantry, Suffolk. A nephew of Sir Edward's widow, the Dowager Lady Perrott, Colonel O'Halloran, 1st West India Regiment, is married to the niece of General Sir F. Williams of Kars.

### W. F. LOWNDES STONE, ESQ.

WILLIAM FRANCIS LOWNDES STONE, Esq., whose death occurred on the 1st inst., at his seat, Brightwell Park, Oxfordshire, was the representative of one of the most ancient families of the squirearchy of England. He was a true specimen of the old English country gentleman, and his house was perhaps almost the last where the old-fashioned hospitality of former years was carried on to rich and poor with unostentatious cordiality and benevolence. Mr. Lowndes Stone was an active politician and supporter of the present Government, but he had never allowed himself to be put in nomination for Parliament, though he had been frequently solicited to do so for the counties of Buckingham or Oxford, with which he was chiefly connected. He was a great supporter and encourager of all country sports; and as a neighbour, a landlord, and a foxhunter, the name of the "Old Squire" will long be remembered with reverence and affection by the inhabitants of South Oxfordshire. The family of Lowndes which Mr. Lowndes Stone represented settled in Cheshire previous to the Norman Conquest. They retained their possessions there for several hundred years: they afterwards sold them and purchased other lands in Buckinghamshire, in 1424. The estate of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, belonged to the Caulton family; and that eminent statesman, Sir Dudley Caulton, was born and died there. Many curious manuscripts of his time, political and historical, had been preserved, but they were unfortunately burnt when the mansion was destroyed by fire in 1788. Sir Dudley Caulton dying unmarried, in 1631, he was succeeded by his brother George, at whose death the estates were bequeathed to his daughter Catherine, who married Mr. Stone, a squire-at-law. William Lowndes, Esq., of Astwood, in Buckinghamshire, grandfather of the gentleman just deceased, having married, in 1740, Miss Catherine Lowe, the heiress of the Stones, he became possessed of the estates, and assumed the name and arms of Stone. His grandson, the subject of this notice, Mr. Lowndes Stone, having lost his only son in 1845, the estates, for a third time, now descend in the female line, and her granddaughter, Catherine Lowndes, still a minor, is the present possessor. Mr. Lowndes Stone was a Deputy-Lieutenant, a D.C.L., and a magistrate. He served as High Sheriff for Oxfordshire in 1834. He married Caroline, second daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, in the county of York, by whom he had issue an only son and three daughters. His son, William Charles Lowndes Stone, Esq., married Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Reginald Wynnatt, and died in 1845, leaving by her (who married, secondly, the Rev. John Wynnatt) two daughters. The three daughters of Mr. Lowndes Stone just deceased (they survive him) are Caroline, wife of James More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley Park, Surrey; Isabella, wife of the Rev. George Day, Rector of Brightwell Baldwin, Oxon; and Emma, the wife of the Rev. Henry Rice, Rector of Great Rington, Gloucestershire, and first cousin of Lord Dynevor.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It may be supposed that on the whole Parliament is rather out of doors than in, and that any one who wishes to sketch it would have to take rather an extensive view from Lizard Point to John o' Groat's. Nevertheless, it is possible to get about two hundred members together in the Commons; and in the Lords, as Peers never interfere in elections for the world, things go on much as before, with this difference, that their Lordships seem to think that this is the regular end of the Session, and that they are registering the bills of the Lower House; and so they sit till half-past seven or eight o'clock, quite a dissipation of hereditary legislation. Indeed, during the two or three very hot days last week, the appearance of things about the Houses was so like July that it was only the obvious return to wintry weather that awoke one from the dream that the Appropriation Bill just introduced was the usual Parliamentary signal that the grouse were ready to receive visitors.

Last week we attempted to describe the paralysing effect of the announcement of a dissolution on a most excited House of Commons; but the ink with which the statement was recorded was hardly dry before something more than symptoms of recalcitrancy displayed themselves. Lord Palmerston began to protest against the agonies of a condemned Parliament being prolonged a moment longer than could be helped; and one day, at a morning sitting, when he caught Sir John Pakington playing leader in a grandiose manner during the absence of Mr. Disraeli, he stirred up the perking First Lord of the Admiralty in famous style. Following out an evident determination that the Government should not chuckle at gentlemen opposite altogether in peace, the noble Lord's threatening to be troublesome on foreign policy was only a part of his little game of annoyance; and he certainly had a small triumph when Mr. Disraeli was obliged to implore a postponement, and finally to fix the latest possible day for a statement, in the hope that something would turn up in the interval which would give him a fact of some note or the other to state—an ingredient which would probably have been wanting in any earlier communication. But as Lord Palmerston has long ago written his address to his constituents, and has no alarm about Tiverton, he is idle in the evenings, and he suffers from the inevitable attendant mischief which follows on that condition of the human mind. And so he took to teasing the Government about the time when the dissolution is to take place, evoking the most ludicrous perplexity in Mr. Disraeli to account for a new-found reverence for the sanctity of Passion week. It is difficult to understand—and certainly the explanation of the organ of the Government does not make the matter clearer—why any other secular work should be done without blame during next week, and yet that the Crown Office should be spared the sin of putting the writs, which must be prepared before that time, into the Post Office next Tuesday night. If there is really about to be a Congress on the affairs of Europe, only the delay of a few days may help to gain time, so that its sittings may be undisturbed by the impertinent garrulity of members of Parliament. By the second week in June retrospective comment will be all that is left to the Legislature of this country on the doings of Lord Malmesbury. And what a relief to Government that will be! It is, moreover, to be observed that the pressure which Lord Palmerston has put on Ministers is decidedly uncourtier-like, and augurs that the noble Lord has little hope of being sent for to Buckingham Palace. For it must not be forgotten that the dissolution of Parliament is constitutionally the act of the Sovereign alone, and, probably, no one would have heeded curious inquirers on such a subject more lustily than Lord Palmerston himself, if he happened just now to be master of the destinies of a moribund Parliament.

It is a trite saying that Boards will do things without hesitation which individuals would in few cases venture upon; and it would be a curious psychological inquiry to investigate the cause of such a state of things, but that one is met in *limine* by the fact that Boards have no souls, and by consequence no consciences. A good man struggling with difficulties has often been seen, a woeful spectacle on the Government benches in the House of Commons; and it is not a little amusing to behold now such a strait-laced, not to say pragmatical, person as Sir John Pakington floundering in a mess. There must be something in the atmosphere of the Admiralty which is too much for the political virtue of its occupants. Fate, in the shape of Sir Benjamin Hall, has set once more on a Tory Board of Admiralty; and again, as in 1852, he has been instrumental in showing that the administration of the Navy is trafficked against political influence and electioneering requirements. For some time Sir Benjamin Hall has been in comparative retirement in the House. Time was when he was among the most frequent showers-up of Government delinquencies; and on the present occasion he proved that he has lost none of his capability for such a function. When engaged in such a duty as that which he discharged on Tuesday evening, the right hon. Baronet drops a slight touch of affectation which usually hangs about him, and says the plainest things in the plainest language. He scarcely needed the emphatic cheers of Mr. Osborne to mark the hard hits he made; and there was confusion of faces among the outside officials, who were gathered in force under the gallery; and their groans were almost audible as they found that in his reply Sir John Pakington would have to deal with undoubted facts. He began badly, for he quibbled a little, and created an impression which required a superabundance of succeeding frankness to get over. Now, in his main argument he was perfectly right. It is customary, and it is proper, that there should be a Naval Lord of the Admiralty in the House. No one can doubt Sir John when he says that he is profoundly ignorant of naval affairs, and that although Mr. Corry knows a good deal of the office-work of the department, and probably has seen enough of ships to be able to distinguish stem from stern; and although Mr. Lygon may have been a good ear in the Christ Church boat at Oxford, how on earth are they to instruct their chief when such troublesome customers as Lord Clarence Paget or Sir Charles Napier are talking technicalities at a rate that for the nonce transforms the floor of the House into a quarter-deck. It is impossible for any one but a real naval Lord to shiver his timbers in a true professional style, and to put down plain shoregoing people by the assumption of pity at their helpless ignorance of ships and shipmen. But somehow the agitated and nervous exposition of the principles on which Boards of Admiralty ought to be constituted, which Sir John Pakington wished the House to accept, did not seem particularly to strike on the sympathies of his hearers, and ex-officials on the Opposition benches were in a state of virtuous horror that Junior Lordships should be saddled with the condition of fighting hopeless election battles—witness Mr. Osborne's trenchant denunciations of such a state of things. As Mr. Disraeli, in his humorous and most tactical speech, which he was obliged suddenly to interpose, in order to save his colleague not only from his foes but from his friends, Admiral Duncombe to wit, put it, no one knows better than the ex-Secretary of the Admiralty how small must be the influence of a Junior Lord *in esse* in a borough which is situated on the seacoast, and is at least a Government packet station. Unless one had altogether ceased to look at Governments and Legislatures except purely on the surface, one might have been inclined to think the scene in question rather a painful one, inasmuch as it indicated the *morale* of elections and the *morale* of Parliaments, where, on the whole, the periling of the organisation of the Navy for the purpose of returning Government candidates is not deemed more inconsistent with personal honour than it was in 1852, when the hasty zeal of Admiralty officers was admitted to have outrun their discretion—that was all.

Such a discussion led not unnaturally to the debate on the ballot. The advocates of that measure, pure and simple, seem hardly to stop short of asserting that it is the panacea for all such diseased conditions of the body politic as had oven a few moments before been in process of demonstration before the House. Somehow or other it was rumoured about that the question of the ballot was not to be brought on; but, in due time, Mr. Berkeley presented himself in front of the table at the Opposition, and arranged a portentous mass of papers, written over in that large hand which enables the hon. gentleman to dispense with any assistance from glasses in reading his documents. Now, be it understood, that for once he did not make an amusing speech. The

question, as he always puts it, is, how are we to remedy national corruption; and he, knowing as well as anybody exactly how the matter stands, says, Try the ballot. As virtuous indignation is not his forte, hitherto he has treated the subject of national corruption in a light, pleasant style, not calculated to drive away easy moralists; but on this occasion he was hardly true to his inspirations. His illustrations were not piquant, and he nearly fell into argumentation, and was almost reproached by Mr. Sotherton Estcourt for entering seriously into the question. In the general biliary disorganisation which the dissolution seems to have created among the chiefs of the Opposition Sir Richard Bethell seems to have participated. Nevertheless, he made a speech so able and so vigorous, that it stirred up at once Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston; and, in the case of the former, elicited a revelation of his opinions on the subject which amounts to this, that he is undergoing a process of modification which has already almost reached the point of negative conversion. As it is very probable that people out of doors, when they hear that a motion for the ballot was only rejected by a majority of three, will not take the trouble to consider that only two hundred and one members voted, it will be considered as a settled question which only awaits a new Parliament for legislative confirmation.

## HOW MEN ARE TALKING IN ITALY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Genoa, April 10.

The course of the debate on the Reform Bill has been followed throughout Italy with the greatest eagerness and anxiety. Politicians here were well aware that it involved the fate of a Ministry, and they speculated anxiously as to what party might succeed to power.

One might suppose that by this time Lord Palmerston's liberalism was really well understood, and how far his sympathies would actually go with any insurgent population. Here, however, the old ignorance as to this statesman remains unimpaired, and popular expression would represent him as a sort of drawing-room Mazzini with a bonnet-rouge drawn half over his coronet.

Many were also busy in imagining Lord John at the head of affairs, and, judging, not unreasonably perhaps, from the strange and questionable company by which he surrounded himself the last winter that he passed in Italy, that his sentiments must necessarily be of the most "advanced" order, were pleased accordingly.

And, lastly, a few, it is needless to say, less acquainted with our country than the others, were fully impressed with the certainty of seeing Messrs. Bright and Co. on the Treasury benches; and, in utter ignorance of the peacefulness of all Manchester politics, equally certain that Italy would find her staunchest allies amidst that party.

The expectancy thus caused, and still prolonged, has produced a sort of lull here. And "What next?" is the question on every one's lips. What Ministry will hold power in England? Will there be a Congress? And, if so, what are the chances of a peaceful solution? These are the imminent demands which all are repeating and none can answer. What oracles were to the ancient world telegrams are to our age. The same startling surprise, the same brevity, the same dubious signification, the mysterious suggestiveness of half-uttered sentences, are characteristic of each.

Within a week the wonder-working wire has told us, in that *singultum* fashion in which it utters its texts, "Austria adheres to the Conference." "Austria consents to abstain from all hostilities till the Congress shall have closed." "Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary of all diplomatic interference." "Austria without the disarmament of Sardinia refuses to accept the Congress."

Now, it ought to be remembered that Austria is a great military Power whose prestige has never been equal to her numerical force. Beaten in the wars of the French Revolution—beaten during the Empire—beaten, later on, in Hungary, and actually held at bay by a rebellious province—she has an arduous task before her ere she can win back for her army the renown which many of the highest authorities deem its due. Unquestionably, the last Lombard campaign contributed little to the Imperial glory, whose only victories were gained when the forces largely outnumbered the enemy opposed to them.

To a certain extent, then, the present situation of Austria is like that of an individual who has given such doubtful evidence of his willingness "to go out" that he must accept the very first provocation he can catch at to rescue his jeopardised reputation. It is alleged that the army has exhibited unmistakable signs of impatience already on these grounds, and the Emperor's constant question to his advisers is reported to be "Well, gentlemen, we are to be on 'horseback?'" These are indications which have, of course, little or no reference to the matters in dispute: they, however, serve to explain what otherwise would seem puzzling—the readiness of Austria to accept the very issue which many would regard as the last possible she should desire.

Of course nothing could be more advantageous to M. Cavour's policy than this spirit on the part of Austria. His whole aim has been hitherto to represent the Empire as the aggressor, well knowing how the sympathies of all Europe would attach themselves to the weaker nation struggling manfully and boldly for a national existence; and no greater difficulty did his case offer than to show that all the provocations came from Vienna. Now, if Austria, after a game of great reserve, affecting even a deference to that public opinion of which hitherto she has never given the slightest recognition, suddenly declares that she regards war as the best solution of the question, Sardinia will have conciliated all Europe to her side.

If Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna had any object at all, it was to persuade Austria to make such reasonable concessions as might show a spirit of fair accommodation, and also warrant other Powers to assume the part of being her allies. This last declaration, therefore, that "Sardinia must disarm," palpably exhibits the utter failure of his Lordship's mission, while the reasons alleged are even more offensive than the demand—the Austrian argument being that the Imperial forces, being a drilled and disciplined army, who have no thought save the will of the Emperor, would withstand unflinchingly any amount of provocation from their opponents till the actual order comes to attack, whereas the Piedmontese troops, being raw levies, would be both liable to movements of aggression and panic, and by their indiscipline alone most like to commit some act that would compromise the peace of Europe.

A declaration of this kind will scarcely appear the most likely to conduce to a peace, or to allay the irritation of that gallant little army which now encamps along the margin of the Ticino.

Meanwhile Piedmont is every day receiving recruits from all parts of Italy. Nine young men, sons of the first families in Florence, arrived here a few days back, thoroughly equipped for service, and presented themselves as common soldiers in the Army of Independence. A great many more are expected next week; and one cannot doubt of the spirit that is abroad when men who represent in Italy what the eldest sons of our own highest ranks do with us come thus voluntarily forward to peril life and fortune in the cause.

The rumour goes that the second son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has given some decided evidence of his leaning to the side of Piedmont, and even gone the length of declaring that on the same day his father shall have pronounced for Austria he will cross the frontier and offer his services to Sardinia. Of course there is no vouching for the authenticity of such a story; but, true or false, it serves to show that men are willing to believe in the possibility of divided counsels, when, but a few short months back, they only recognised one wish and one rule—the subjugation of Italy.

NEW PEERS AND BARONETS.—The Queen has granted the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen:—Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, by the title of Baron Leonfield, of Leonfield, in the East Riding of the county of York; William Tatton-Egerton, Esq., by the title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton, in the county palatine of Chester; Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baronet, by the title of Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth. Her Majesty has also granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen:—William Miles, of Leigh Court, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; John Neeld, of Grittleton, in the county of Wilts, Esq.; Edward Grogan, of Moyrove, in the county of Westmeath, Esq.; John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; George Stucley Stucley, of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Esq.; Philip Duncombe Pouncefoot Duncombe, of Great Brickhill Manor, in the county of Bucks, Esq.



## OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

THE completion of this line, which connects Boston with the vast network of English railways, was celebrated in that town with great rejoicings on Tuesday, the day being kept as a general holiday. Special trains, conveying the shareholders and their friends, ran from Boston to Sleaford and Grantham; and in the afternoon a banquet was held in the Boston Corn Exchange, presided over by Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., to whose unwearied efforts the construction of the line is, we are informed, almost entirely owing. We give some Engravings in connection with the district which will be so largely benefited by the completion of this line; and in another part of the paper will be found some particulars of the inaugural ceremony.

## DUNSTON PILLAR, LINCOLN HEATH.

A FEW miles south of Lincoln, and about midway between that city and Sleaford, is a tract of land, fully ten miles long, called Lincoln Heath. A century ago it was covered with gorse and fern, wholly uncultivated and overrun by rabbits, the produce of the skins of which was the only income derived by the owners from so vast an extent of ground. Many a deed of violence was committed on this solitary waste in mediæval times, and of one of them a curious record has been preserved. In Bishop Saunderson's day there was in Lincoln Cathedral a tombstone which bore the following inscription:—"Johannes de Rounceby quondam Canonicus istius Ecclesie et nequiter interfecit fuit super *Le Haythe* per Wilhelmina . . . malitia precognita." This poor Canon's murder was in 1388.

In later times a woman who had been saved from perishing on the heath by hearing the sound of the church bell of Blankney, one of the villages on its borders, bequeathed a small field in that parish as a thank offering, on condition that the said bell should be tolled at eight o'clock every evening. And in the neighbouring parish of Potter Hanworth another field of twenty-three acres was left by a traveller who had been lost on the heath, on condition that the church bell was tolled every morning at ten minutes to seven.

Robbers also frequented the lonely spot; and it is even said that the sons of neighbouring

farmers "took to the road," i.e., turned highwaymen, as a readier way of making money than the culture of the land afforded.

Very welcome, then, must have been the rising of the "Inland Lighthouse," erected by one Squire Dashwood, afterwards Lord Despenser, in 1751. It is a square column of stone 92 ft. high, and bears on its base the following inscription:—"Columnam hanc utilitati publica D.D.D. F. Dashwood, MDCCL."

At this time the only roads across the heath were the old grassy track of the once grand "Ermin-street," of Roman origin, and the rude one made by Bishop Alnwick in the fifteenth century for the conveyance of materials, &c., for the reparation of his castle of Sleaford. Doubtless, therefore, the glimmer of Dashwood's Lighthouse was hailed with thankfulness by many a benighted traveller picking his way mid furze and fern and rabbit burrows innumerable, while the wind and storm beat on him from whatever quarter they came, without a tree or a shrub to break the violence of the blast.

The lantern was lighted regularly until 1788, and occasionally afterwards, probably on festive or very dark nights, until it was blown down in 1808. As the roads had then greatly improved, and highwaymen had become very scarce, it was not considered necessary to replace the lantern, so that its light was seen no more. Grateful, however, for its past services, the Earl of Buckinghamshire determined to decorate the tall shaft it had so long surmounted by a statue of King George III. This he probably did from his great respect for that Monarch, and perhaps on account of the jubilee which had just been held to celebrate his lengthened reign. The King, however, scarcely appeared to appreciate the compliment that was thus paid him, for it is reported that when he was informed of Lord Buckinghamshire's intention to erect his Royal effigy in Lincolnshire he shivered at the idea, and was heard to say, "Ah! Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire, all flats, fogs, and fens!" His Majesty may well be excused for having entertained such an opinion nearly fifty years ago, when so many clever and scientific men labour even now under the same false impression. These, however, have only to take a trip by the Great Northern Railway to Lincoln, proceed six miles south



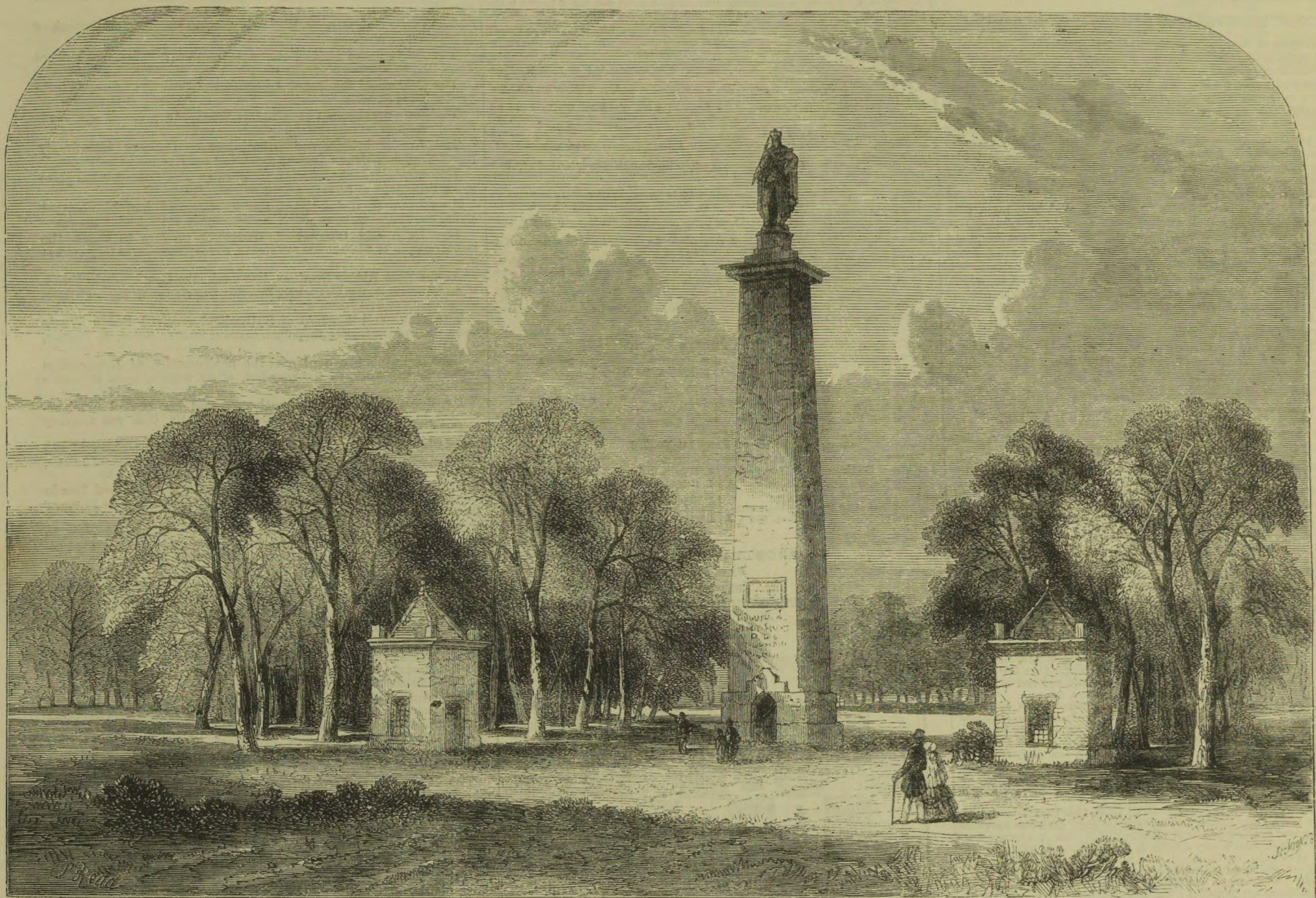
THE CORN EXCHANGE, SLEAFORD.



INTERIOR OF THE SLEAFORD CORN EXCHANGE.



## OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.



DUNSTON PILLAR (FORMERLY DASHWOOD'S LIGHTHOUSE), LINCOLN HEATH, 1859.

of that city on a good, hard turnpike road, and ascend Dunston Pillar, as Dashwood's Lighthouse is now called. They will find the wild rabbit-warren is no more. In its place a cluster of fine beech-trees lies at their feet, a vast undulating expanse of rich and fertile land stretches northward to the majestic towers of the old Minster, and eastward to the border of the fens, as they are still called, though they have undergone a no less wonderful transformation from waste

to fertility than the heath itself. Southward and westward, far as the eye can reach, are neatly-inclosed and highly-cultivated fields, with rising plantations and substantial farmhouses, backed by well-filled stackyards, dotted here and there; altogether as unlike the scene of a hundred years ago as can well be imagined.

The soil is light, and covers thinly a deep substratum of oolite, affording everywhere the means of natural drainage. And, although

the visitors may still be exposed to the almost unbroken violence of all gales, the air is remarkably light and pure, so that upon their return to the metropolis they may safely assert that central Lincolnshire is neither "fenny, flat, nor foggy." They may affirm also that they have seen some of the best farming in England; and that farming under difficulties. Nature having once been stingy there, art has compelled her to become prodigal. Nature having



DASHWOOD'S LIGHTHOUSE, LINCOLN HEATH, IN THE LAST CENTURY.



meant only to feed rabbits there with the produce of her poor thin soil, art has presented her with many a ton of oilcake and many a load of crushed bones, and, with these gifts insisting on a large cereal return, has not insisted in vain.

#### THE CORN EXCHANGE, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

IN consequence of the improvement of agriculture in Lincolnshire, there has sprung up in almost every principal town throughout the county a building devoted to the use of the farmers and merchants for the sale and purchase of grain. One of the most recent of these we engrave in connection with the changes we have noticed on Lincoln Heath, for, in all probability, a large portion of the produce of that district will find its way to Sleaford, now there is a railway from that place, and be sold in the new Corn Exchange. The site of this building is advantageous, being in the Market-place, and contiguous to the principal hotel. The cost of the erection, including the purchase of the site, was about £6000, raised principally in shares in the immediate neighbourhood, assisted by a noble gift of £500 from the Marquis of Bristol; and we are glad to learn that there is every probability of the subscribers receiving a fair interest on their capital. The front is of stone, the principal entrance being in the centre, with an office on each side, and a large reading-room over. Immediately behind this building, and at a lower level, is a very commodious butter market, through the upper part of which an inclosed corridor conducts to the Exchange Hall. The dimensions of this room are 88 feet by 44 feet, and its construction is somewhat novel for such a building, the roof being on the ridge and furrow principle, with light from one side only. It is warmed by six of Pierce's open ventilating grates. The work has been done by Messrs. J. and W. Norman, of Leicester, from the drawings of Mr. Kirk, Sleaford.

#### PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following particulars relating to the new convict settlement for Sepoys in Port Blair:—

The first appearance of the Great Andaman is very picturesque, with its rich, luxuriant foliage emerging from the margin of the sea, and ascending to its loftiest eminence. The British settlement is not at present on the main land, but on the three small islands in the secure and beautiful harbour of Port Blair—so named in honour of Captain Blair, who made the first survey of the Andamans in 1790, I think—called Ross Island, Chatham Island, and Viper Island.

Ross Island is the head-quarters, and stands, at the entrance of the harbour, about a mile and a half long, like a ridge, rising in the middle to the height of from 150 to 200 feet, on the summit of which the superintendent, Dr. I. P. Walker, has selected a site for his bungalow; and close by barracks are in course of erection for the use of the Naval Guard, the only European force at present to protect the settlement, amounting to about 150 men, who, with the officials, live on board the *Sesostris* guard-ship. The convicts number between 1400 and 1500. There is as yet but scant indication of civilised life, and a vague sense of desolation is felt in looking around from the summit of Ross Island, which is now cleared of the jungle, and partly cultivated. A long row of huts, with a few others dotted about, is erected; and there is a large bungalow, one end of which is made use of for Dr. Walker's office, the rest for stores, &c.

Chatham Island is about one mile and a half in circumference, and rises out of the water very picturesquely. On this island an attempt was formerly made to found a penal settlement, but abandoned, the mortality being so great; indeed the rate of mortality since the present colony was founded, in March, 1858, has been very high amongst the convicts—as many as eighty having died in one month. The established hospital is situated here. The necessary hospital attendants and a dozen men of the Naval Guard are all that reside on this island, which is quite cleared and cultivated, yielding a good supply of vegetables.

Viper Island is distant two miles and a half from Chatham Island, and about five miles from Ross Island, but cannot be seen from the harbour rearing off in a creek to the south-west. A small Government schooner lies there as guard. The climate is very similar to that of Birmah, with a much greater amount of rain during the south-west monsoon, and frequent gales. The harbour abounds with fish, including great quantities of the beautifully-coloured rockfish. Numbers of shellfish are found along the shore, and the usual tropical birds are plentiful; but the only quadruped seen yet is the wild pig.

The main land appears very swampy, but, as the primitive jungle gets cleared and the land opened out, I have no doubt it will be a very healthy and fertile island, and to future generations a place of great importance. It is still dangerous (and indeed prohibited by express orders), to go ashore on the main land, the region of reputed cannibals, without a well-armed guard; but the regulation of the Government with reference to any struggle with the aborigines is that Europeans are never to fire upon the savages unless attacked by them. The jungle is so dense, and the difficulty of cutting through it so great, that very little of the main land has been yet explored; but, from what has been seen, it is supposed to be very thickly inhabited by unapproachable savages. They are strongly allied to the African race; but they manage to shave their heads, and daub a kind of red paint on them. Several of their huts have been found, of the rudest description, consisting of only three or four leaves of a kind of palm growing on the island, one end stuck into the earth and bent over, not more than two or three feet from the ground, with a hole to crawl in at. No utensils or implements, but only a few pigs' skulls and empty shells in heaps, have been found.

The convicts, seeing from their small islands an apparently interminable length of the main land, are strongly impressed with the idea that it is a portion of their own country, and that to escape thither would lead them to their own homes again. Accordingly numbers of them have managed to get away and reach the Great Andaman, by tying a few sticks together as a raft and paddling across the harbour, only three-quarters of a mile in the narrowest part. Wandering foodless in the dense jungle of this dismal forest, they find neither home, refuge, nor sympathy; for the savages, no doubt relishing the notion of a change of food from pork to pandy—the appearance of an ex-sepoy in their dominions suggesting a choice morsel—attack them without mercy, their arrows proving deadly weapons against the defenceless sepoy; those that escape are very glad to get back to the settlement. They all relate that their experience in the jungle has ended in disappointment; but this does not debar others from going, each lot thinking to profit by the former's experience and do better; but all in vain. Many have escaped in numbers of two, three, four, and six at a time—some to return and report the death of their comrades from want and sickness, others from the attacks of the savages; while some manage to exist eight or ten days in the jungle. One day a party of four came back much exhausted, having barely escaped with their lives, three of them being wounded by arrows. They reported that they came upon a party of savages round a fire on which they were roasting one of their comrades, two of whom had been killed. The first lot that escaped was a formidable gang of upwards of a hundred, at the commencement of the settlement, in April last year. They had been supplied with weapons to protect themselves from the attacks of the savages, but they escaped, threatening to return, and, with the aid of the savages, to kill all the Europeans, and those of their comrades who did not follow their example; but, after being in the jungle a few days, they were glad to return, from the attack of their more bitter foes, reduced in number to eighty-one. This lot were of such a determined and dangerous character, that they were all strung up the next morning. The punishment of those that escape and are caught is now thirty lashes, as well as being ironed and put into an escape-gang.

The convicts always arrive heavily ironed; when their irons are taken off, a ring only being left on the right leg. They are draughted into gangs of twenty-five, with a convict gangman over them, the naval guard being only on Ross Island when the superintendent is on shore, and a guard-boat at night between Ross Island and the main land. There are a few free native workmen to teach the convicts carpentering, &c. They are mustered every night and morning. At six a.m. they begin their work, at twelve they leave off for two hours to prepare their food and to rest. At six p.m. the labours of the day are ended, when the convicts are mustered to see they all return with their tools, when they betake themselves to their respective huts, to do as they please, without any restraint whatever.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has confirmed the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross provisionally conferred by the Commander-in-Chief in India on Lieut. (now Captain) T. B. Hackett, and Private G. Monger, both of the 23rd Regiment. Her Majesty has also signified her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Colour-Sergeant S. M'Pherson, of the 78th Regiment; on Drummer T. Flinn, of the 64th Regiment; on Captain G. A. Renny, of the Bengal Horse Artillery; and on Ensign (now Lieutenant) P. Roddy, of the Bengal Army, Unattached.

A TRUE EASTERN EPITOME.—The Sultan, on conferring a pension of 5000*l.* on Md. Evellard, daughter of the French Consul murdered at Jeddah, wrote to her the following letter:—"Abdul Medjid Khan to the young daughter of the regretted Consul of France at Jeddah.—Some inhuman wretches have immolated a just man, the father of a family. They have left alone and an orphan the child of his blood and of his affection. May Almighty God permit his servant Abdul Medjid to become the second father of the young girl, and may this flower of the West not refuse the friendly dew which is offered to her by him who would give his power and his life to cleanse the eternal wound made in her young heart. This is the prayer of the unworthy servant of God, Judge of the Innocent and the Guilty, ABDUL MEDJID KHAN."

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. CLEGGMAN.—The only respectable Chess Club we know at the west end of London is the St. George's. Apply personally or by letter, to the secretary, 20, King-street, St. James's, and from him you will obtain the rules, list of members, &c.

F. P. T.—We venture to say it will not at all disturb the equanimity of the two gentlemen you mention to hear their names are omitted in the list you copy. It may possibly be thought, indeed, "Eo ipso presumptum, quod non visum." I M. New Bedford.—It was given in the last Number.

MARQUE, St. Catharines, Canada; W. C. Cheshire; C. S. Richmond; I. W. P. R. M.—They shall all be reported on next week.

R. S. Malines.—You mistake. No correction was required or made in Problem No. 789. See our solution.

PAVITT.—Your solution, perhaps, escaped the detection of the examiner. We have now no recollection of it. With regard to your mode of addressing your chess communications, we must solicit attention to the notice to "W.S.P." in the Number for March 29.

W. A. Torquay.—They shall have immediate attention.

S. S. Lancashire.—The report is merely idle gossip. No such tournament has been arranged, nor is likely to be.

A. L. Melbourne.—Many thanks for the really interesting contents of your last budget. The problem portion of it shall be submitted to the inspection of the proper "authorities." The remainder we purpose examining ourselves.

W. S. L.—True and obvious enough when the board is before us; but it must not be forgotten that Mr. Paulson had no chessboard to aid him, and was conducting nine other games by memory at the same time.

BOSCOLOE and DUMA have omitted to read the notice addressed to "B. Y.," "D. E. T.," &c., in the last week's Number.

CLAYTON; BARBARA Boy.—We have some doubts whether Problem 788 admits of the solution you and others suggest; but it shall be submitted to the author.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 790 by Miranda, Lionel, T. J., of Hanworth; Digory, T. W. P. Iota, Lex, Fred. T. Derby; I. M. Sligo; Max, Dover; Omicron, Sam. Jerry, O. P. Q. Medicus, Dred, H. P., Jamaica, Peter, Moreton, see notice to "B. Y.," "D. E. F.," &c., in our last; S. P. Q., Bumble, Argus, Triton, Wexford, I. M. G., S. P. Q. R., Philip, Mercator, Antony, Cesar, Anna, Heydeck, Croisbe, E. K., Stella, G. V., B. P. Q., Oneida, R. S., W. R. F. T. I. E., Quidnunc, S. P. L., F. E. S., Tamburlaine, M. P., Major G., C. W. S., Earlian Boy, are correct. All others are wrong.

##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 789.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt. or (a)	3. R to K R 5th, and mates.	
2. B takes P	Kt takes B		
(a) 1.	Q to K Kt 7th (ch) or (b)	(b) 1.	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
2. Kt takes Q	Kt to K B 2nd	2. K takes Q	Kt to K B 2nd
3. Kt to K 3rd, and mates.		3. B takes P, and mates.	

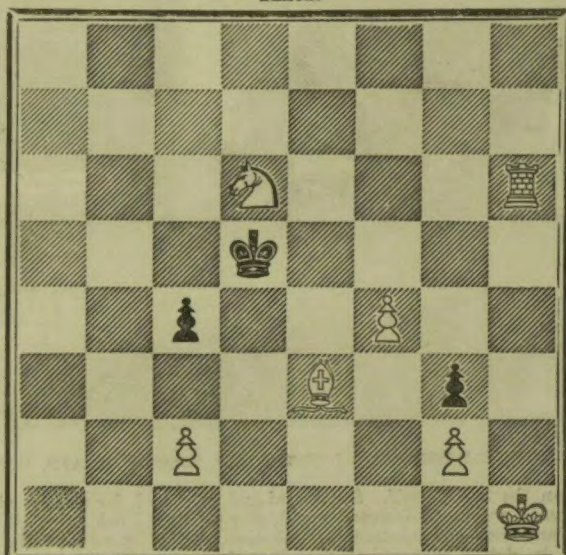
##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 790.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 7th	K to B 3rd or (a)	3. B to K 3rd	Any move.
2. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q 4th	4. R mates.	
(a) 1.	K to R 3rd	2. Kt to Q 6th	K to R 4th
(If Black move his Kt. White answers with—		3. R to Q B 3rd	Anything
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch), 3. B to K Kt sq, and 4. R mates.)		4. R mates	

##### PROBLEM No. 791.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

##### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An elegant little Game played between Mr. EDNEY and an AMATEUR. March, 1859.

(Gioco Piano.)

BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K to Kt sq	Q to her 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. Kt to K B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. K B takes Q Kt P	Q to Q Kt 3rd
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd		(ch)
5. P to Q 3rd	Castles	15. P to Q 4th	Q takes B
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	16. P takes Kt	Kt takes P
7. P takes P	K Kt takes P	17. Q to K R 6th	K R to K sq
8. K R to K sq	K Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q B to K B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. K Kt takes P	B Ks K B P (ch)		(ch)
10. K takes B	Kt takes Kt	19. K to R sq	B to K Kt 5th
11. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	20. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K B 6th

##### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A lively Game played by Correspondence between Mr. ALFRED KEMPE and Mr. WALKER, President of the Aberdeen Chess Club.

(Petraff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q takes B	Kt takes B
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	16. K to Kt sq	Q to B 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P	17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	R to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	19. Q takes Kt (ch)	B to K B 5th
7. Castles	Castles	20. Q takes Kt	B takes B
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	21. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q B 3rd
9. Q to Q B 2nd (a)	P to K B 4th	22. R takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K to R sq	23. R to Q B 4th	Q takes R (ch)
11. P takes P	P takes P	24. R takes R	R to Q B sq
12. K to R sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Q to Q sq	
13. Q takes Q P	Kt to Q Kt 6th		And White resigns.

(a) This is not so advantageous as when the second player moves 8 Q B to K 3rd. It may be observed that if White had taken Pawn with Pawn he would have got a bad position, ex. gr.—

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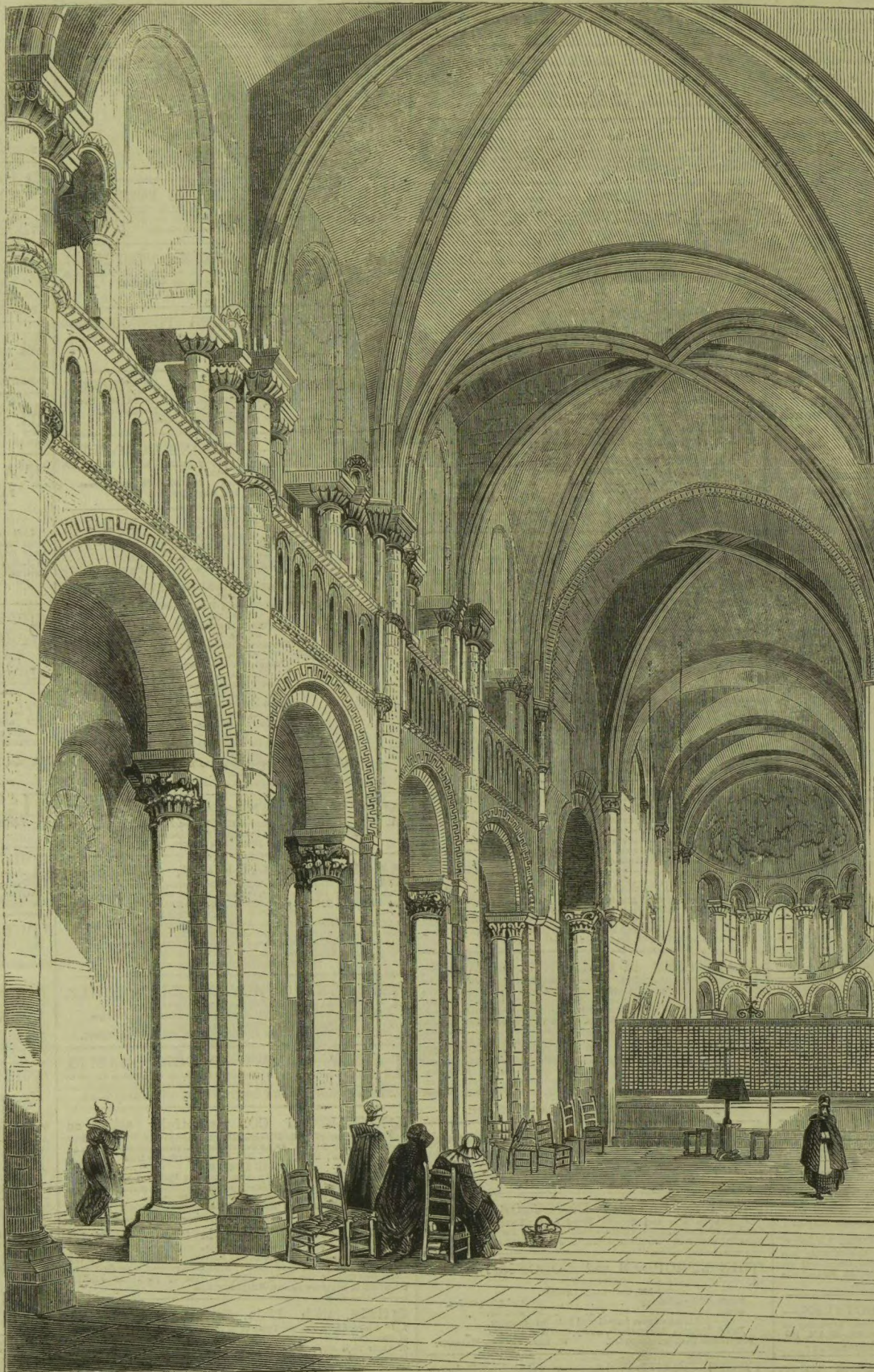


# CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CAEN.

CAEN, formerly a capital of that most historic and beautiful province, Normandy, which for centuries formed one of the brightest ornaments of the British Crown, is to this day a city of intellect and beauty, remarkable alike for its educational establishments, and for its marvellous edifices, ecclesiastical and civil. Besides that wonder of Gothic architecture, its famous Church of St. Pierre, so well known to all artists, and also its other public buildings, too numerous to mention, it boasts of certain twin structures of singular note, both in architecture and history. These are the Churches of St. Etienne and of the Holy Trinity—the former the creation and the tomb of William the Conqueror, the latter the creation and the tomb of his Queen, Matilda. The latter church is all that remains of Queen Matilda's great Abbey of the Holy Trinity, "L'Abbaye de Sainte Trinité," or "Abbaye aux Dames," which was founded by her for nuns of the Benedictine order, in 1066, and which became one of the richest convents in Europe. Queen Matilda herself endowed it with vast possessions, and bequeathed to it her crown and sceptre, and her mortal remains, which repose there. Her daughter, Cecilia, was among its earliest abbesses; and her son, the unlucky Duke Robert Courthose, gave to it the Saracen standard which he won at the battle of Ascalon, in the first crusade. With the exception of Robert's brother, Henry I., who was far too practical to care for aught beyond worldly affairs, the abbey enjoyed the patronage and munificence of most of our succeeding Kings, Norman and Plantagenet. Its abbess was a personage of high rank and power. She was styled "Madame de Caen." She placed her arms on the gate of the town, and she had civil and criminal jurisdiction over the four parishes around her abbey: not that she sat as judge herself, but she employed a learned seneschal as her assessor. She had her country seats in various places; and the convent held at one time large landed property in England. This convent lasted till the Revolution, when it fell under the decrees of the Constituent Assembly in 1790. M. Trebutien gives a full account of it in his recent interesting and able work on Caen. In 1823 the Abbaye de Sainte Trinité—the whole of which, except the church, had in the course of years been reconstructed—was converted into a hospital, which it is at the present day, and Sisters of Mercy and Charity now fill the place of the grander but far less self-sacrificing nuns of the old Norman monastery.

The church of this abbey having survived all the rest of the original construction, had become, as might be supposed, much dilapidated. Its reparation was commenced some years ago, but made no way towards completion until the mayoralty of the present distinguished Mayor of Caen, M. Bertrand. This gentleman, a distinguished member of the Caen Academy, a scholar, and a man of much practical taste and energy, has done wonders towards restoring to their pristine beauty the many fine though somewhat decayed edifices of Caen. This church of the Holy Trinity is among the most conspicuous of his labours.

The interior of the church of the Holy Trinity surpasses its rival, the Conqueror's Church, above mentioned, of St. Etienne, especially



QUEEN MATILDA'S CHURCH AT CAEN, NORMANDY.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. BOUET.

in its consistency of character which has been entirely preserved to the present period. Time, and, still more, political change and revolution, in their devastating effect, compromised the solidity of the fabric. The restoration was begun with the façade and the two towers. The pillars of the transept were also found to be in a fearfully dilapidated state. Two of the great pillars in the centre, two pillars in the nave, and two others, are now renewed. Brick vaults have been dug in place of the old wooden vaults that have deceived more than one antiquary. The work has been perfectly executed. What remains to be done consists in the restoration of the north transept, the choir, and the entrance arch. The design of the architect, M. Ruprick Robert, includes also the complete renovation of the façade. The two towers will be surmounted by stone spires like those of the Conqueror's Church of St. Etienne, to which the whole will bear a great resemblance. These two spires of the Holy Trinity, as the church stands on an eminence, will command the whole town, and present a most striking effect. Their appearance will be more complete by the belfry being covered with lead, which the architect proposes to raise on the centre tower, mostly a work of the thirteenth century.

The artist of the accompanying View of the Interior is M. George Bouet, member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of the Imperial Academy of Caen, and adviser to the French Archaeological Society. He is one of the most talented architectural artists in France. His name is not unknown in England. He has travelled much through France, Switzerland, and Lombardy, with Mr. Parker, of Oxford, F.S.A., who has published, in the 35th and 36th volumes on archaeology, under the title of "Observations on the Ancient Churches in the West of France, and on Mediæval Architecture in Aquitaine," an account of his voyage in France, with some drawings by M. Bouet. Mr. Parker has also published many of M. Bouet's drawings in his work entitled "Domestic

ments, wherein there is always a feeling of freshness and ventilation, owing partly to their spaciousness, and partly to the immense number of growing plants, which it is the fashion to have in every room; the peculiar perfume which those sweet-scented growing flowers give to the atmosphere, a perfume which has nothing of the sickliness of artificial essences about it; a wealth of softest cushions, of valuable furs, of eiderdown, satins, and velvets, scattered profusely about the settees and easy chairs; these are the principal features of a Russian palace in the winter.—*Literary Gazette*.

Architecture," but more than a thousand still remain unpublished. Mr. Bouet has two small pictures at the Exhibition at Sydenham—one a landscape, the other "Breton Peasants Drinking."

The Emperor Napoleon III., on his journey to Cherbourg last August, stopped at Caen, where he was magnificently fêted. One of the earliest objects of his inspection there was this Church of the Holy Trinity, where lie the remains of an English Queen. His Imperial Majesty knelt at this Queen's tomb and did reverential homage to the memory of one of the ancestral predecessors of that Sovereign, his illustrious ally, whom he was shortly to meet in amity and peace. The Emperor, before he departed, publicly thanked M. Bertrand, the Mayor, for all he had done for the restoration of the ancient and beautiful town of Caen.

## MR. BONNER.

HENRY BONNER is a native of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and has greatly distinguished himself by saving the lives of eleven persons at different times. The following list of persons rescued by Mr. Bonner will justify the insertion of his Portrait in our Paper, and warrant the encomiums passed on his gallant conduct by the Duke of Argyll:—Four men at Skogness, driving out to sea, in 1842; two men at Humstanton, 1845; one boy at Lynn, 1846; woman and child in the River Witham, on a very dark night in December, 1849; one boy in Bargate Drain, 1854; one boy in Boston Haven, November 24, 1856.

At the eighth anniversary of the Royal Humane Society Mr. Bonner was presented with a large silver medal and clasp, accompanied by the following complimentary remarks of the noble President:—"The cases were deeply interesting, and it may be a gratification to many to mention that the first case recorded for reward, before all the gentlemen connected with the various distinguished and learned professions of the country, was that of a licensed victualler, Mr. Henry Bonner, of Boston, who plunged, from a wall thirty feet high, into water fourteen feet deep, on a dark night, and with a strong tide running at the time, and rescued a boy who had accidentally fallen into the water; and this was the eleventh life that Mr. Bonner had saved under similar circumstances."

Mr. Bonner may well be proud of the good which he has done and the recognition he has received.

**NEW LIFE-BOAT FOR SAILING AGAINST THE WIND.**—Patent protection has been granted to Mr. Parker, of Camberwell, for lever sails and propeller to enable vessels to sail directly against the most violent wind. The principle of action, as set forth by the patentee, is that of the lever, the long arm being moved by the wind with great velocity, while the short arm, at a slower pace, gives a proportionate increase of power to a new propeller, and advantage is taken of the power to have a larger bow to the vessel, so that the vessel may ride over the waves more easily.

**RUSSIAN DOMESTIC LIFE.**—The domestic life of a wealthy Russian family seems to be about the extreme of personal comfort and luxury that has yet been devised. An interior, kept at an equal temperature, ranging slightly above ordinary summer heat; spacious apartments, wherein there is always a feeling of freshness and ventilation, owing partly to their spaciousness, and partly to the immense number of growing plants, which it is the fashion to have in every room; the peculiar perfume which those sweet-scented growing flowers give to the atmosphere, a perfume which has nothing of the sickliness of artificial essences about it; a wealth of softest cushions, of valuable furs, of eiderdown, satins, and velvets, scattered profusely about the settees and easy chairs; these are the principal features of a Russian palace in the winter.—*Literary Gazette*.



MR. HENRY BONNER, OF BOSTON.



"SCHOOL CHURCH," PEEL GROVE, BETHNAL-GREEN.—SEE PAGE 385.